

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

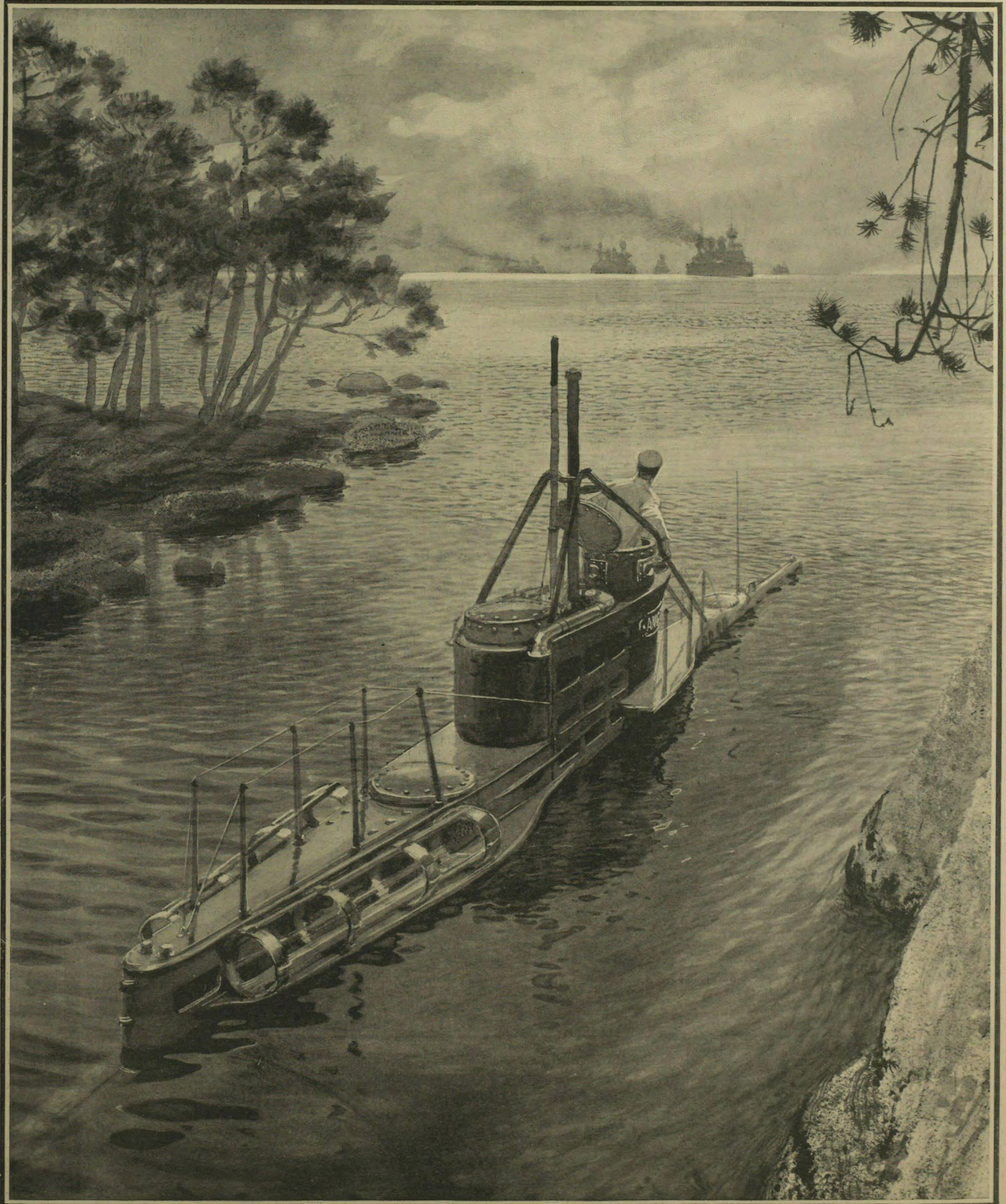
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3513.—VOL CXXIX

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

With Four-Page Supplement: Our Special Artist's Balloon Voyage } SIXPENCE.

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THE HORNET OF THE SEA: A FRENCH SUBMERSIBLE LYING IN WAIT FOR A SQUADRON.

DRAWN BY KUPKA.

The submersible was sketched at the mouth of a creek during the recent French Naval Manœuvres. Admiral Fournier, reporting on the work of submarines, says: "They are not the weapon for sea conquest, but certainly they are the surest for an attack on hostile fleets in port."



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

IF ever you are walking by the Law Courts or any place of the kind, be careful that you do not make a noise with your feet or whistle, or indulge in that habit of loud coughing which has been such a distress to your family. Because, if you do, it is apparently quite possible that dreadful men in official uniform will rush out and drag you before a public tribunal. As there is a possibility of error in all cases of the kind, I will quote the exact words of the judicial report, as I find them in an excellent London daily paper. It seems that, in court at the Birmingham Assizes, Mr. Justice Bigham was very much annoyed. "The tap, tap, tap, tap, of an industrious workman's hammer in the vicinity of the court irritated his Lordship throughout the whole day. Several times he asked where the noise came from, but no one gave him a satisfactory reply. At last the Judge could stand it no longer. Calling one of the officers up, he said, 'Go outside and bring the man who is hammering here—and make him bring his hammer with him.' The constable was away for a time, but still the hammering went on, and the officer returned to state that he could not find the cause of the Judge's irritation. Then someone volunteered the information that the noise proceeded from the top of the County Court, a building on the other side of the narrow street. 'I don't care where he is,' said his Lordship. 'Bring him here—and his hammer with him.' In a few minutes the hammering ceased, and a little later the constable and a workman entered the court.

"Oh, this is the gentleman, is it?" the Judge asked, with a smile of relief. "And where's his hammer?" Mr. Justice Bigham asked. Court laughed. They had not brought the hammer. "Ah, well, never mind," said the Judge, "we have the man. You stop here for a while," he said to the astonished workman, and the workman stayed."

It seems to me that this is a rather serious and alarming precedent. First of all, of course, there are a great many minor mysteries in this affair. Why did the Judge desire so very much that the man should bring his hammer with him? Did he think that if the hammer were left behind it would go on tapping all by itself? Did he think that the other British workmen were so feverishly keen upon their work that if an odd hammer were left about it would be at once snatched up by some enthusiast and the thunder would begin again? Or had he some more horrible or mysterious purpose? What frightful thing—what thing beyond thinking—would have happened if they had brought the hammer as well as the man? Had the Judge suddenly conceived the idea of some curious form of torture (worthy of the best or worst powers of the sixteenth century) which could be effected by the simple conjunction of a man and a hammer? Did the Judge wish to hammer the man or let the man hammer him, or merely to gaze upon the instrument that had caused him so much mental agony? I have heard that some savage and primitive tribes try and punish inanimate objects for the calamities they have caused: they punish a branch for falling on a man's head; they try a stone for tripping a man up and sending him on his nose. Is it possible that Mr. Justice Bigham wanted to try the hammer?

In any case, it seems to me a dangerous precedent. Everybody knows that a Judge is despotic in his Court. It is but two or three inches, perhaps, from his Court to the street outside; but those two or three inches are important—as important as the two or three inches between a man and a precipice. If the Judge is a despot over all sounds that come into the Court, the Judge is a despot in the street outside. He can stop any common sounds of traffic or conversation. He can object to your step as being too heavy, and to mine as being too skittish, swift, and tripping. He can dislike your voice as too gruff, and mine as too piercingly and painfully melodious. Or supposing, even, that no such sounds as these can penetrate a proper Law Court, supposing, even, that we are confined to imagining some sounds as strong and insistent as the blows of the workman's hammer on the roof—even of these natural and necessary loud sounds of the street there are very many. Is a Judge really justified in sending out for and seizing upon the authors of any of these ordinary but pealing public noises? Suppose some Judge (some solid, natural, really scientific Judge) happens to have an uncontrollable objection to church bells. Can the Judge really say to the usher, "Go outside and bring the man who is ringing those bells—and make him bring his belfry with him"? Suppose a Judge has his court close to some great and gorgeous cathedral, and suppose he dislikes to hear the organ sob her sorrows to the roof. Is it really true that the Judge can send, not only for the organist, but also for the organ? If all the offenders came, and all brought their instruments with them, the space of the court might be seriously filled up, and the people in the court seriously incommoded. As far as I understand, nobody ever actually saw the hammer. It may have been something rather formidable, a hammer

worth seeing. But after all, a hammer is not the only thing that can make a noise; and if the court were blocked up with all the things that had made a noise that afternoon, the obstruction of space might be serious. You can make a noise, for instance, with a furniture-van; you can make a noise with the church organ; you can make a noise with a steam-engine; and even with two or three omnibuses you can make, as it were, the minor notes of the music. I cannot believe that the Judge, if he had been disturbed by a motor-car, would have really told the man who owned the motor to come in and bring his motor with him. I am even more certain that he would never have said to a man who owned a motor, "You stop here for a while."

We must always allow something for the journalistic version of anything. There could not be a daily paper that told the truth about the day before; for the simple reason the truth about the day before would require about two hundred years to tell. There is no such thing as realism in the sense of telling merely the reality about any fragment of time or space. Realism and idealism are both merely selections; and the only difference is that idealism is the selection made by honest men, and realism the selection made by dishonest ones. No thinking person will ever accept a journalistic description merely because it is accurate. Even if the tale told about Mr. Justice Bigham be correct in every word, I can still very easily imagine that he may not have meant exactly what the facts make him say. I think I have said before, and I know I shall certainly say again, the great truth that we never hear what a man says, but only hear what he means. When we hear the words "Good morning!" we never think of goodness, and we never think of morning. We think only of what the man means—that is, nothing. But when one has made full allowance for fragmentary and unrepresentative journalistic reports, the incident of the hammer still remains rather serious. It may be that the Judge knew that the workman would not suffer by his sudden abstraction from his absolutely legitimate work. It may be that the Judge saw that he did not suffer by it. It may be that the workman was quite enraptured with the respite. It may be that those hours passed idly in court (without his hammer) were the most golden hours of that workman's life; it may be that never before had he been so splendidly idle, not even when he was working. Nevertheless, the point of principle remains, on which I should very much like to have a little enlightenment. Is a Judge within his rights in telling free men to leave off their legitimate work, and perhaps break their legitimate contracts, merely because he happens to have a certain nervous organisation and an objection to certain noises? It seems to me, in the abstract, that a Judge should not use his Judge's powers to stop a workman's hammer which he does not like. I hasten to add that the workman ought not to use his workman's hammer to smash a Judge's face which he does not like. The two things seem logically the same. But he did not bring his hammer with him.

Everybody knows the story about Herbert Spencer and how he played billiards with a young man at the Club. The synthetic philosopher was beaten into a cocked hat; after which he turned and addressed the young man in the following precise terms: "A reasonable proficiency in games of skill is a subject for self-congratulation and self-esteem, but such abnormal dexterity as you have just exhibited can only be regarded as the evidence of an ill-spent youth." I will not pretend to know what was the answer of the young man who beat him at billiards, whoever that young man was—he was not I. I never beat anyone at billiards, not even Herbert Spencer. A very distinguished novelist and social philosopher took me the other day to a club in Piccadilly solely in order that we might finally decide which was the worst billiard player in Europe. I won. But if I had been the young man who beat Herbert Spencer at billiards, I should have said a great deal. I should have pointed out that it was Herbert Spencer who, by his bad playing at billiards, showed that he had misspent his manhood. "A reasonable ineptitude in games of skill," I should have said, "may well be a matter of self-congratulation and self-esteem. But such sensational feebleness as you display can only be regarded as evidence of a misspent youth." And the youth of Herbert Spencer was emphatically a misspent youth. It was spent over the scientific names of things instead of over the things themselves—Herbert Spencer never saw a thing in his life; if he had seen a thing he would have fled screaming. He misspent his youth merely because he missed his youth; he lost knowledge and found science. He had not one single brick of experience with which to build his enormous temple of opinion. In every single question there is this absolute disparity between the very much he knew and the very little he had known. He knew all about sex; he knew nothing about love. He knew all about the philo-progenitive instinct; he knew nothing about fatherhood. He knew all about religions; he knew nothing about a religion. A youth in which a man has never loved or fought or believed or begotten anything is, in the most emphatic sense of the words, a misspent youth. Such a youth as that of Herbert Spencer has a hundred and one signs of sterility and vanity; there are a hundred and one ways in which Nature declares herself, as in dreadful thunder, against such an atrocious youth. Perhaps as perfect and pitiless an expression as any of them is in the fact that it spoils your game at billiards.

For anybody who has played any physical game of skill knows this first and last—that it can be too skilful. The game may be too stupid, but it may also be too clever. There is an animal instinct of accuracy which inquiry will merely disturb; Herbert Spencer was too inquiring even to learn billiards. He was not sufficiently animal to be accurate.

## BALLOONING.

BY VERA F. BUTLER.

(See Supplement.)

IT is curious how often the old saying comes true, that "History repeats itself"; and this is most forcibly shown in the return to popularity of ballooning. In the eighteenth century we read a good deal of the delights of ballooning, both as a sport for men and women, and it has gone on ever since up to the last five years, when, on the formation of an English Aéro Club, the sport has been brought before public notice, and taken up by Society in general. Some years before the formation of an English Aéro Club, France boasted of one composed of many hundreds of enthusiastic members, a great number of whom own private balloons.

Undoubtedly France offers more facilities for ballooning, in that it is not an island, and so there is more chance of making long journeys, as in the British Isles the wind is sure to take you in a very short space of time to the sea, while it is not always strong enough to insure a safe descent on the other side. In spite of this one drawback, England is a delightful place to balloon in for those who are content with a journey of a few hours; but if a journey running into days is contemplated, then it is necessary to go over to France and make a start from there, preferably from Paris, where every facility is offered to the aeronaut.

The most astonishing part of ballooning is the variety of temperature one is likely to encounter. It may be snowing on the earth, and yet, when the clouds have been passed through, one finds brilliant sunshine and blue sky above, while, looking down, the clouds appear as a great ocean. The illusion is very remarkable. Again, when descending in a snow-storm, it appears to be snowing upwards, owing to the balloon falling faster than the snowflakes.

To turn for a moment from the enjoyments of ballooning to its disadvantages, the most prominent one, to my mind, is the impossibility to steer a balloon, and hence one cannot reach a desired point unless the wind chooses to oblige you. There is no doubt that a "conveyance," be it aeroplane or balloon, will soon be invented, when this drawback will be overcome, but not without many experiments and possibly loss of life. The combination of gas and an electric spark is most dangerous, so we shall probably see the aeroplane taking the place of a gas-balloon in the near future.

Regarding the utility of balloons, this word can hardly be applied to them as articles of use for the general public, for the reasons before stated. Nevertheless, in the Army they are of great service. In the first place, they have enabled people to get out of besieged towns; and secondly, by being sent up captive, a great area of country can be seen at one time.

To enjoy a balloon trip thoroughly one must be properly dressed for the occasion; for women, a short coat and skirt is the best thing to wear. It is not while actually in the balloon that the benefit of this attire is felt, but on descending, when nine times out of ten there is a walk of several miles to be done to reach the nearest railway station, while probably the balloon and basket have to be packed into the only available cart.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of ballooning is what is known as "trailing." This consists of letting a rope about 250 feet long hang over the side of the balloon basket and trail over the country beneath, just touching the ground. To be so near the earth, and yet just to be able to sail over house-tops and tree-tops, gives one the sensation the nearest akin to flying, as when one is soaring in higher altitudes one loses all sense of movement or judgment of distance. The entire absence of giddiness which seems almost incredible to those who have not tried ballooning is entirely due to this inability to measure distance. I suppose there is hardly ever a time on this earth when one could say there was absolute silence; it is either broken by the whistle of a locomotive or the bark of a dog, or maybe it is simply the breeze rustling the leaves of the trees. In the higher altitudes, however, the silence is complete indeed, and is one of the most noticeable things on a first balloon trip.

It may not be generally known that if a balloon is left to itself it will come down to earth of its own accord after a certain time, but it requires, of course, all the skill of the experienced aeronaut to effect a safe descent. The art in descending without an undue "bump," is to let out just the right quantity of gas and to check the fall of the balloon at the right moment by throwing out sufficient quantity of "ballast." Sometimes it is necessary to come down very fast—should, for instance, the sea suddenly loom in the distance—but there is nothing more unpleasant; so when any obstacle is sighted which necessitates descending, ample time to come down should be allowed, and thus insure a "soft" descent.

Another form of aerial navigation is the kite. This is being largely used for army purposes, being more compact than a balloon and requiring no preparation beforehand. When it is too windy to send up a captive-balloon, a kite is of especial service, as the greater the force of the wind the greater the lifting power of the kite. On a windy day at Aldershot one often sees a man suspended some five or six hundred feet from the earth by a string of kites.

There are two most necessary things to impress on the novice—first, that on no consideration must he or she alight from the balloon when once inside without first giving warning to the rest of the passengers, and then he must alight without relaxing his hold on the side of the balloon-basket. Should he omit to do this, the balloon, relieved of so much weight, would shoot upwards at a far greater speed than is either safe or pleasant for the remaining occupants of the car.

The second point to remember is, when the balloon is descending for good, to raise the feet from the bottom of the basket by means of holding on to the ropes above with the hands, and keeping the knees bent until the balloon-car has received the first shock from contact with the earth.

The day may soon come when a balloon "garage" will be as necessary a part of one's house as a motor garage is at the present time.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "AMASIS," AT THE NEW THEATRE.

THERE was a time when to speak of any extravaganza as an imitation of Gilbert and Sullivan opera was almost equivalent to condemning it as something inferior and second-rate. Those days are gone, and at the present moment, when the strepitous inconsequences of musical comedy have had so long a vogue as to make us yearn regretfully for the lost refinement and art of the old Savoy traditions, to say that a librettist reminds us of Mr. Gilbert and that a composer follows in the steps of Sullivan is to offer a genuine compliment. Messrs. Frederick Fenn and Philip Faraday, who are responsible respectively for the "book" and the score of the comic opera produced at the New Theatre last week under the title of "Amasis," deserve such a compliment, and so earn the advantage brought about by the whirligig of time. Their piece may truthfully be declared to contain a novel and picturesque setting, an interesting, well-sustained plot, witty and graceful dialogue, lyrics that, despite certain daring rhymes, are neatly turned and often extremely amusing, and music that, without being particularly fresh or varied, provides some very charming and melodious rhythms. Of Mr. Fenn's Gilbertian story it is enough to remark that the heroine is an Egyptian princess whose bridegroom, on their very wedding morning, is discovered to have killed one of the sacred cats, and is therefore doomed to execution—a fate from which, of course, the librettist rescues him by a series of ingenious and droll devices. Of Mr. Faraday's musical numbers, perhaps the heroine's first solo with a waltz refrain, and a pretty ballad for the tenor and a patter-song assigned to King Pharaoh are likely to prove the most popular. The cast of the piece is altogether efficient, Miss Ruth Vincent singing and acting in the part of the heroine with delightful vivacity, Mr. Roland Cunningham making a gallant enough bridegroom, Mr. Whitworth Mitton and Mr. Norman Salmond greatly strengthening the vocal side of the interpretation, and Mr. Rutland Barrington furnishing a very quaint presentment of Pharaoh. "Amasis," in fine, has so many attractive features that it ought to be a great success.

## MUSIC.

IN July 1604, King James I. granted to the Fellowship of the Minstrels and Freemen of the City of London a new Charter of Incorporation, and the musicians became a body corporate and politic, known as "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art and Science of the Musicians of London." Despite the heavy burden of its title, the Musicians' Company has managed to thrive, and, did it so desire, the Company might yet "use, practise, or teach the arts, mysteries, or occupations of music or dancing for lucre or gain within the City of London or liberties thereof." Happily, it remains content to work on less comprehensive lines. When the three hundredth anniversary of the granting of King James's charter was reached two years ago, the occasion was celebrated by a special exhibition of ancient musical instruments, manuscripts, and autograph scores. The Worshipful Company of Fishmongers lent their fine premises on London Bridge, and the Royal Family and several of the City Companies supported the undertaking. The exhibition was kept open for three weeks, and its interest was enhanced by the delivery of a series of lectures. One was given every afternoon, each was the work of a talented musician, and was made specially attractive by the musical illustrations that accompanied it. Naturally enough the lectures were very popular with visitors to the exhibition. Men like Mr. Southgate, Dr. Cummings, Dr. Henry Watson, Sir Frederick Bridge, Dr. Sawyer, the Rev. F. W. Galpin, and Mr. W. W. Cobbett—to name only a few of the lecturers—cannot fail to interest an intelligent audience when they speak of the subjects they have made their own. Under the conditions prevailing they were bound to be concise; the time limit and the free use of musical illustration kept one and all from the danger of being diffuse, but their message was all the better for its limitations.

"English Music," as the collection of lectures is called, has been published by the Walter Scott Company, in their Music Story Series, and edited by Mr. F. J. Crowest. We must blame the editor for a too-restricted use of his prerogative. It is a little disturbing to find a paragraph concluding with such statements as these: "You shall now hear one verse of the song." "You will now hear 'The Literary Dustman,' played by the hautboy, the 'cello acting as drone." A very little editing would have removed such irrelevant asides, and substituted a footnote recording the performance referred to. A very poor pun, for which Sir Frederick Bridge is responsible (page 186), should never have seen the printed page: one does not care to record the momentary aberration of a really gifted man, and, after all, the business of an editor is to edit.

One of the most interesting lectures of the series was delivered by Dr. Cummings, the Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, who took "English Songs" for his subject, and paid a well-deserved tribute to W. Sterndale Bennett, whose work has received in England less attention than it deserves. In his concluding sentences, Dr. Cummings makes some very pertinent remarks about the tendencies of young students. "They are most successful in harmonic and contrapuntal displays and orchestral combinations, but fail lamentably in the realm of melody." Dr. Cummings' remarks upon accompaniments (page 72) are of considerable value, and should not be overlooked by young musicians.

"English Music," despite the little faults which we have been compelled to notice, makes a charming volume. It is enriched with very many illustrations of considerable value, and side by side with the illustrated catalogue which Messrs. Novello and Co. are bringing out, will provide a welcome souvenir of the work of the Musicians' Company and the exhibition of 1904.

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FROM LONDON.

WEDNESDAYS FOR 8 DAYS.

To  
CROMER LOWESTOFT GORLESTON  
SHERINGHAM. SOUTHWOLD ALDEBURGH  
MUNDESBY HUNSTANTON FRINTON-ON-SEA  
FELIXSTOWE WALTON-ON-NAZE HARWICH  
CLACTON-ON-SEA YARMOUTH DOVERCOURT.

THURSDAYS FOR 6 AND 8 DAYS.

TO THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN THE  
EASTERN COUNTIES.

FRIDAYS FOR 4, 8, 11, AND 15 DAYS.

TO THE NORTH EAST COAST WATERING PLACES.  
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TO LINCOLNSHIRE, LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE,  
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SATURDAY TO MONDAY.

TO THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN THE  
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SUNDAYS FOR 1 DAY.

TO HERTFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, ALSO TO HERTFORD  
ONLY ON THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED).

To  
CLACTON-ON-SEA FRINTON-ON-SEA WALTON-ON-NAZE  
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BURNHAM-ON- SOUTHMINSTER EPPING FOREST  
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HALF-DAY EXPRESS TRIP  
3s. TO CLACTON ON SEA 3s.  
EVERY THURSDAY.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR EXCURSION, BEANFEAST, AND  
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LONDON BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.  
PORTSMOUTH AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Week-day Fast Through Trains and Boat Service:—

FROM	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Victoria	10 30	11 35	—	1 42	3 53	5 57	—	4 55	—
London Bridge	10 25	—	11 35	—	1 50	—	4 0	4 55	5 0
Portsmouth	12 55	1 35	2 10	3 47	4 22	5 53	6 30	6 59	7 40
Ryde	—	2 20	3 5	4 30	5 15	6 35	7 45	7 45	8 42
Sandown	—	2 52	—	5 0	5 50	7 9	8 24	8 24	9 8
Shanklin	—	2 58	3 30	5 6	5 55	7 15	8 30	8 30	9 12
Ventnor	—	3 10	3 38	5 20	6 8	7 28	8 49	8 49	9 25
Cowes	—	3 18	—	5 30	5 50	8 5	8 5	9 10	9 10
Newport	—	2 57	—	6 20	6 20	8 40	8 40	9 40	9 40
Freshwater	—	3 35	—	7 5	7 5	9 35	9 35	9 35	—

WEEK-END CHEAP TICKETS, Cheap Day Return and  
8 or 15 Day Tickets are issued to all the above-mentioned Seaside places.  
Details of Superintendent of Line, L. B. & S. C. R., London Bridge.

## HARROGATE.—DELIGHTFUL HEALTH RESORT.

WORLD-RENOWNED MINERAL SPRINGS (upwards of 80).  
FINEST BATHS IN EUROPE. Hydrotherapy of every description.  
Bracing Moorland Air. Splendid Scenery. Walks and Drives.  
Good and Varied Entertainments daily in new Kursaal.  
Illustrated Pamphlet and all details from Town Clerk, HARROGATE.

## THE POPULAR HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

SUNNY WEYMOUTH.—The English Naples. Bracing  
Breezes, Beautiful Bay, Unrivalled Bathing, Municipal Orchestra, Open-air Concerts,  
First-class Golf Links, 18 holes, Splendid Tennis and Croquet Lawns in Public Gardens.  
Maximum sunshine of any Seaside Resort.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION, EARL'S COURT.  
Open 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 1s. Season Tickets, 10s. 6d.  
THE MASTERPIECES OF LEADING ARTISTS. CHARMING PICTURES.  
EXQUISITE STATUARY. HANDICRAFTS OF THE VIENNESE GUILDS.  
FASHIONS—FURNITURE—BRONZES—CHINA—GLASS—ART PRINTING.  
BAKERY. SAUSAGE FACTORY. TRIP THROUGH LOVELY AUSTRIA.  
GRAND MILITARY AND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

TYROL VILLAGE in the EMPRESS HALL.  
Life in the Mountains—Real Waterfall—Ice Grotto—Tyrolean Songs and Dances.  
GREAT PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF ISL. THE SALT MINE.  
THE VIENNA PRATER. Otto's Wonder Cats. Heller Skelter. Cavern of the Sheeps.  
Sir Hiram Maxim's Flying Machine.

AUSTRIAN RESTAURANT CAFÉ AND LAGER BEER HALL.

## LONDON HIPPODROME.

Twice Daily

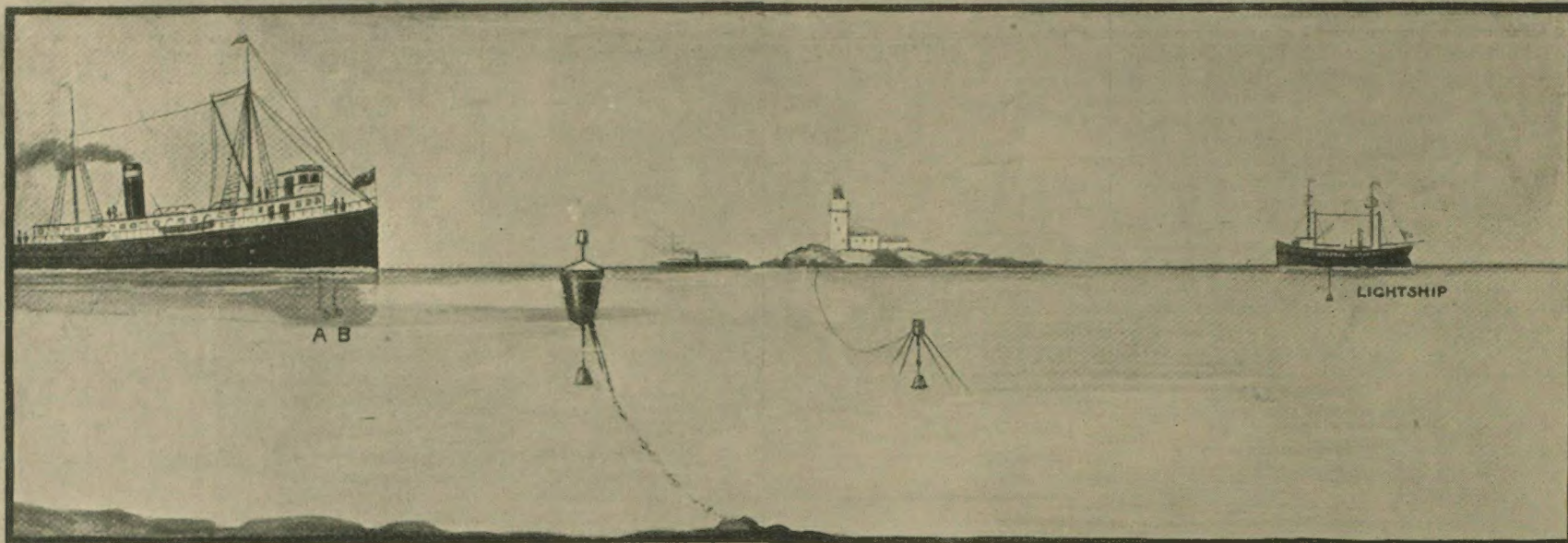
At 2 and 8 p.m.

AN ENTERTAINMENT OF UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCE.



# TO PREVENT SHIPWRECK: SUBMARINE SIGNALLING TO WARN VESSELS.

FIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM "THE WORLD'S WORK": THREE OF LIGHT-SHIP BY G. C. NICKELS.

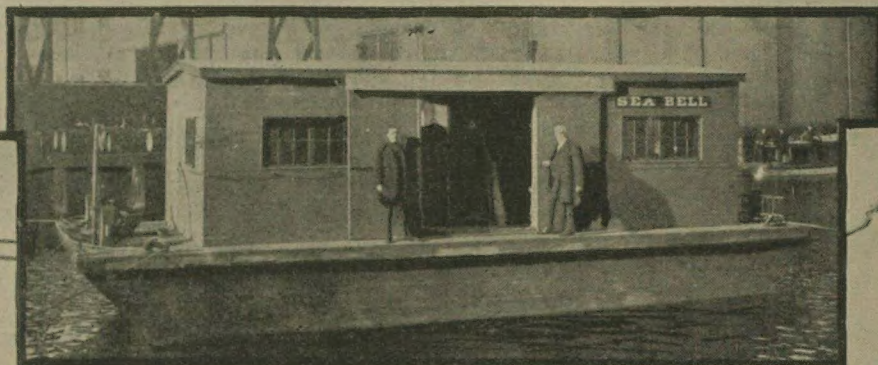
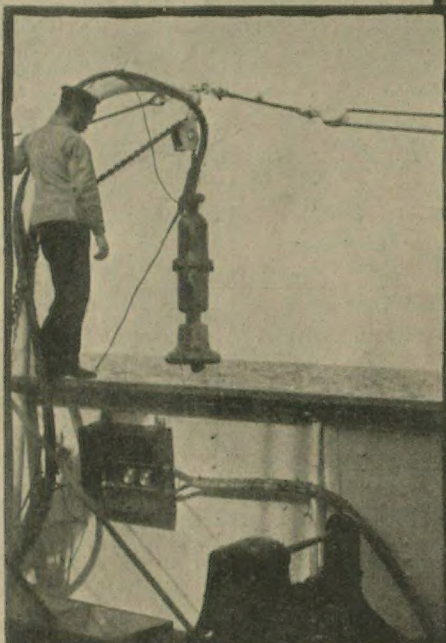


## METHODS OF ARRANGING SUBMARINE SIGNAL-BELLS.

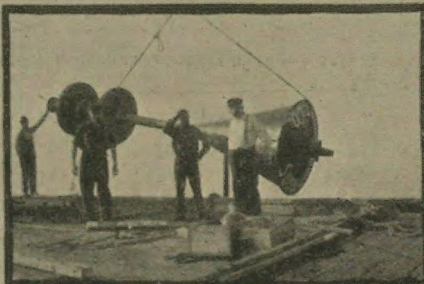
On the light-house the bell is driven by electricity; on the light-ship by compressed air or other force. Automatic bell-buoy is sounded by wave-motion.

## METHODS OF ARRANGING SUBMARINE SIGNAL-BELLS.

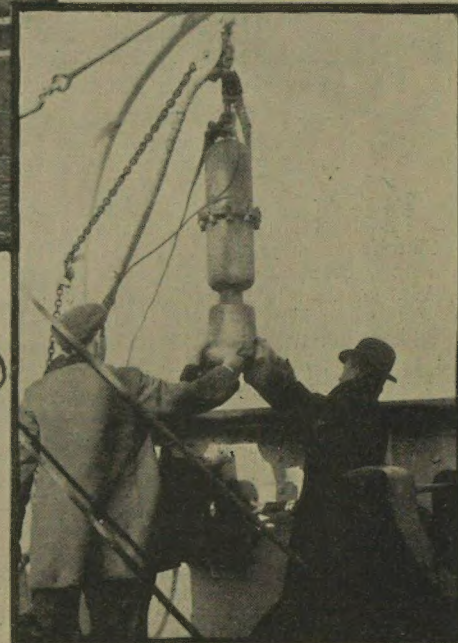
A and B are the positions of the receivers, port and starboard, which communicate with the indicator in the wheel-house.



THE SCOW "SEA-BELL," USED FOR THE EXPERIMENTS IN BOSTON HARBOUR. On the left Mr. A. J. Mundy, on the right the late Professor Elisha Gray, inventors of the system and apparatus. The signalling bell ready to be lowered is visible just within the doorway.

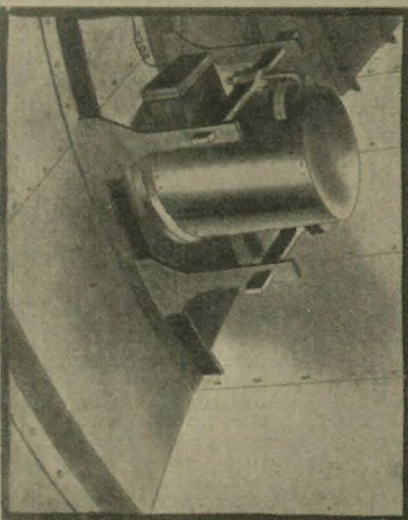


THE BELL BUOY, SOUNDED BY THE MOTION OF THE WAVES.



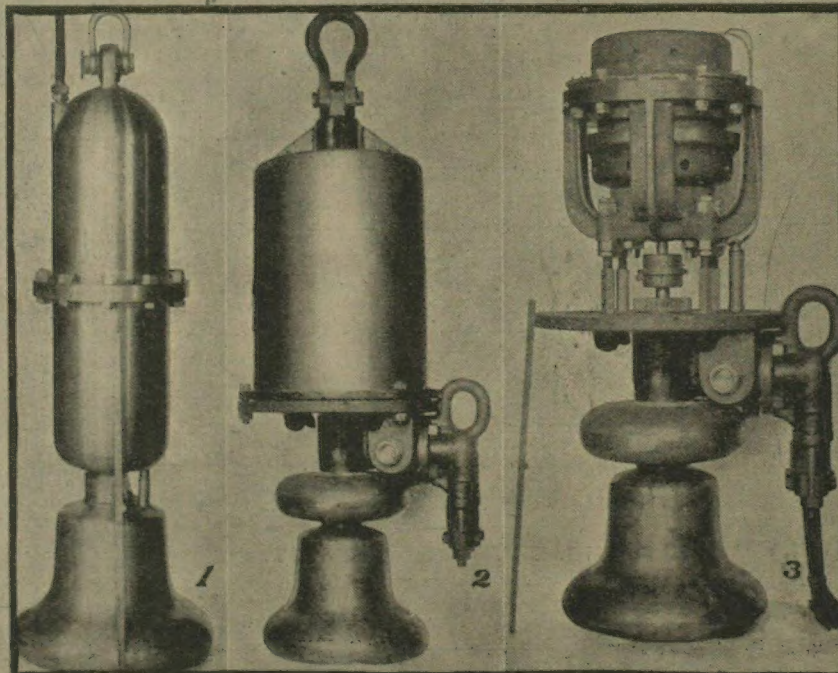
LOWERING A PNEUMATIC SIGNALLING BELL FROM A LIGHT-SHIP: THE POWER IS COMPRESSED AIR, COMMUNICATED BY HOSE-PIPES.

TAKING A SIGNALLING BELL ON BOARD A LIGHT-SHIP: THE MECHANISM FOR RINGING IS IN THE DOME JUST ABOVE THE BELL.



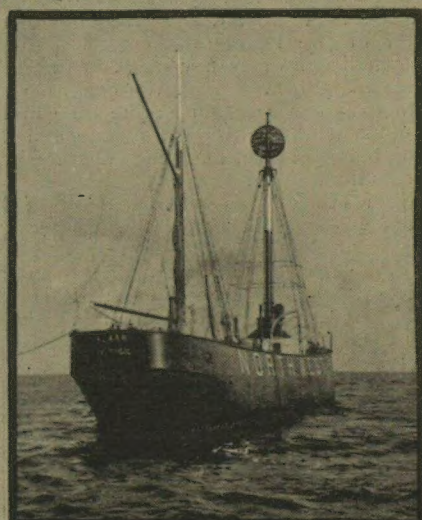
## THE SOUND-COLLECTING TANK FITTED IN THE SHIP.

The tank is filled with a special solution, and contains the microphone connected with the indicator in the wheel-house. One of these tanks is fitted to each side of the vessel.



## TYPES OF SUBMARINE SIGNAL-BELLS.

1. The Compressed-Air Bell, fed by a hose.
2. The Electric Bell, the most convenient for land stations.
3. The Electric Bell uncovered to show the mechanism.



## THE NORTH-WEST LIGHT-SHIP IN LIVERPOOL BAY: A STATION FOR SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

This station has been of the greatest use to Atlantic liners in foggy weather.

## THE APPARATUS FOR SUBMARINE SIGNALLING.

The system of submarine signalling here illustrated is the result of four years' experiments by Mr. Mundy, of Boston, and the late Professor Elisha Gray. They carried out their investigations in Boston Harbour, on board the scow "Sea-bell." Mr. Mundy discovered that when he placed a small microphone in a tumbler containing a certain solution, and set the apparatus in an empty kettle (so that the tumbler was in contact with the side of the latter), and floated the kettle at one end of a small tank, the sound of the bell rung beneath the water at the other end of that tank could be distinctly heard by means of the microphone. From this the experimenters devised a system of tanks filled with the solution and placed at the bows of a vessel below the water-line, to port and starboard. The microphones in these tanks are connected with a telephone in the wheel-house, so that the steersman can hear the sound of bells rung under water on dangerous reefs. These minute sound-waves can be detected at a distance of sixteen miles. The system is in operation on the North-West Light-ship off Liverpool, and has been of the greatest use to Atlantic liners in foggy weather. The sound of the submerged bell can hardly be heard at the surface of the water just above it.



## FLOWERS FROM THE HOUSETOPS: HONOURING ALBANIA'S HERO.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE FLORAL OFFERING TO THE MEMORY OF SCANDER BEG: THE SCENE AT THE CASTLE OF SCODRA  
AT THE BEGINNING OF BAIRAM.

Scander Beg, as the Turks called Alexander George Castriot, was the liberator of Albania from the Ottoman power in the fifteenth century. His memory is worshipped, and every year at the beginning of Bairam the women strew flowers from the housetops in his honour. The short black jacket worn by the men of Albania is perpetual mourning for Scander Beg.



## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

### King and Kaiser.

Although Parliament has risen and the world takes holiday, events of the first importance have been associated with the passing week. The meeting between King Edward and the Kaiser, whose strained relations have been an open secret of the political world, is one of the developments that may change the whole current of international affairs. During the past few years every move on the political board has been founded upon the fact that Germany and Great Britain are in opposition, that their aims and ambitions clash in Europe, Africa, and Asia. As Great Britain has increased her prestige and strengthened her position by such arrangements as the Anglo-Japanese agreement and the Anglo-French *entente*, so German endeavour has sought to neutralise the success by strengthening the counsels of Wilhelmstrasse in Constantinople, in Fez, and in other places where her action is felt rather than seen. Without sacrificing the strength of her army, she has added to her navy in fashion that leaves every disinterested observer, of whatever nationality, to regard the additions as a menace to the supremacy of British sea-power. To the reductions in the Naval programme instituted by the British Cabinet, Germany has replied by arranging to lay down bigger vessels. These actions have a significance that may not be overlooked, and the approaching Peace Conference at the Hague must needs be rendered nugatory unless Germany is prepared to fall in line with the rest of the Powers that seek peace and ensue it. It may be too much to hope that the meeting at Friedrichshof Castle is going to put an end to the tension between the two greatest Powers of Europe, but there is every reason to believe that both the King and the Kaiser went to the meeting with the best hopes of happy results for their kingdoms and peoples. And the world at large will look with some anxiety, but even more confidence, for a happy issue of this Imperial Conference.

### The Sultan's Illness.

The Sultan of Turkey has failed to attend the weekly semi-public prayer service, and the story comes from Constantinople with many comments upon the state of his health. It may be well to point



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. RALPH C. WILLIAMS,

New Governor of the Windward Islands.

out that we can hope for very little reliable news from Yildiz. Mohammedan etiquette does not encourage gossip about a man's health; it is the worst of bad form to say that a man is ill. When that man happens to be the Father of the Faithful, the Sublime Porte, and the rest of it, etiquette is hardly likely to be relaxed. The Sultan is an old and much-tried man. No ruler in Europe or out of it has a more difficult position to support; his public troubles have been many and his private griefs not a few. It is about thirty years since he gained his kingdom, and he is no longer vigorous. For all his shortcomings it must be remembered that he has the most amazing mixture of people to rule, and that his anxieties are endless. We can but hope that the rumours relating to his health are ill founded, and may remain assured that in no circumstances can we look for accurate information from the high places of Yildiz. They have a short, sharp, and decisive fashion of dealing with people who publish unpleasant truths in Constantinople.

### A Decision and Dr. Clifford.

The Court of Appeal judgment in the case of "The King v. the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire," has made the heart of the Rev. Dr. Clifford rejoice. "As a passive resister," he said to the *Morning Post*, "I have been distrainted on nine times, and according to the decision of the Court of Appeal each one of those distraints was illegal." Others, many others, are in the same position. They will congratulate the Doctor and one another, but will they get their money back? That is a query likely to take many months to answer. Meantime, Dr. Clifford has it: "I know that the intention of the late Government was to put denominational non-provided schools on the rates, dogmatic instruction included, and I cannot help being amused that Mr. Balfour, so subtle of language, has been hoist with his own petard." *Per contra*, Lord Hugh Cecil has now called on Churchmen to become passive resisters.

On Aug. 11 the trial known as the Townshend Case came to an end, and the jury found that the Marquess Townshend, while incapable of managing his own affairs, is competent to look after himself. Many

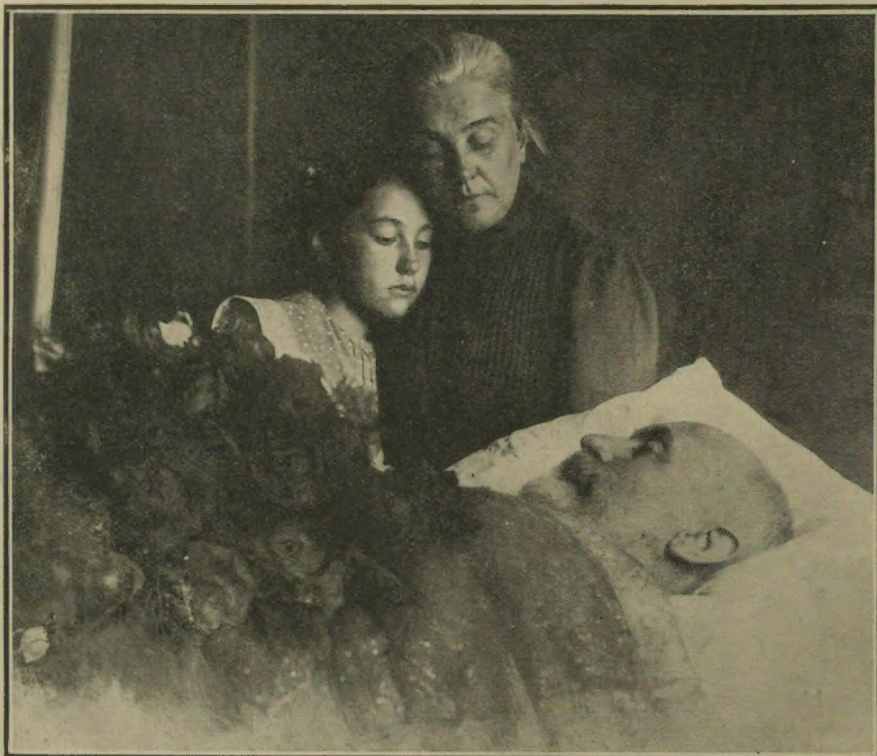


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MRS. CRAIGIE

("John Oliver Hobbes").

sordid details and incidents have given the trial a regrettable measure of prominence, and the revelations relating



THE MURDERED MEMBER OF THE DUMA: M. HERZENSTEIN, DEPUTY FOR MOSCOW.

Beside the bier are Mme. Herzenstein and her daughter. Mlle. Herzenstein was wounded in the arm by her father's murderer.

to marriage brokerage, commissions, and settlements have been of a very unpleasant nature. Inasmuch as the Marquess is now united to his wife once again, and outside influences have been subjected to the closest

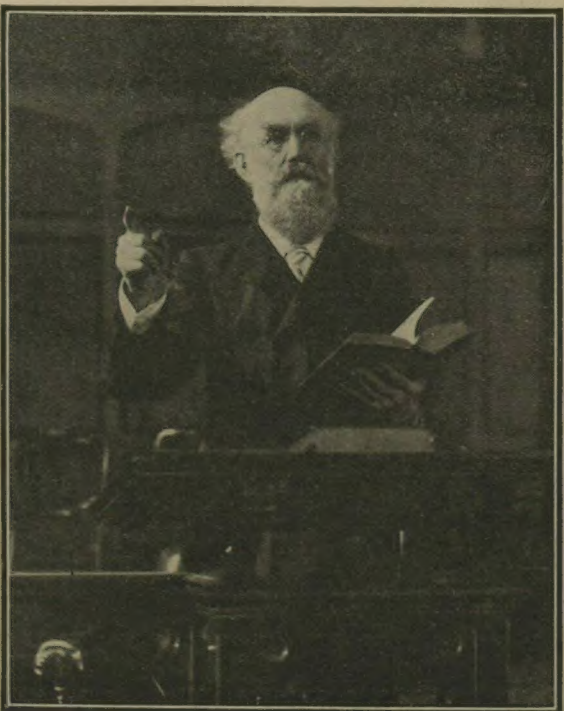


Photo. Willis.

THE HEAD OF THE PASSIVE RESISTERS IN HIS PULPIT: DR. CLIFFORD AT WESTBOURNE PARK CHAPEL.

possible scrutiny, it is to be hoped that husband and wife will now be able to seek their own salvation without the aid of methods that have dragged the representative of a very old house into unpleasant prominence, and have thrown so many other people into a light too strong for them.

### Portraits.

Mrs. Craigie, better known as the brilliant writer, "John Oliver Hobbes," passed away in her sleep on the morning of Aug. 13, at her house, 56, Lancaster Gate. Mrs. Craigie seemed on the night of the 12th to be in perfect health, and the cause of her death appears to have been heart failure. Just fifteen years ago Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, née Richards, found sudden fame with a small novel, "Some Emotions and a Moral," published in the Pseudonym Library. Her caustic epigrams just suited the literary temper of the moment, and she won a great deal of applause. Had she kept to this early and charming manner, as she did in "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham" and "The Sinner's Comedy," her reputation might to-day stand higher than it does; but she attempted the "full-dress" novel, cleverly certainly, but never with complete success. Of this later phase, "The Herb-Moon," "The School for Saints," and "Robert Orange" were the best examples. Mrs. Craigie was the daughter of Mr. J. Morgan Richards. She was born in 1867.

The new Governor of the Windward Isles, Mr. Ralph Champneys Williams, C.M.G., leaves the Resident Commissionership of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to take up his new post. He has explored Patagonia and Central Africa; was head of the Civil Intelligence Department in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884 and 1885, and at the same time acted as Special Correspondent to the *Standard*; and has been British Consular Officer and First British Agent to the South African Republic, Colonial Treasurer of Gibraltar and to the associated office of Captain of the Port of Gibraltar, and Colonial Secretary of Barbados, with dormant commission of Governor. He was born in 1848, the son of the Rev. T. N. Williams, of Treffos, Anglesey.

The Duke of York's Military School has lost its commandant in the person of Colonel Arthur William McKinstry, who died on Aug. 8. The Colonel, who formerly commanded the 17th Leicestershire Regiment and the 17th Regimental District, served with the 5th Punjab



Photo. Maull and Fox.

THE LATE COLONEL MCKINSTRY,

Commander of the Duke of York's School.

Infantry in the Afghan War of 1878 and 1879, and was at the engagement at Charasiab and the occupation of Kabul.

M. Herzenstein, Deputy for Moscow, was assassinated during the recent disturbances in Finland at the little town of Terioki. The assassin fired a revolver at M. Herzenstein as he was taking an after-dinner walk with his wife and daughter. One of the shots wounded Mlle. Herzenstein in the arm. The murder was announced in a Moscow journal two hours before it happened.

### Anarchy in Russia.

Beyond the area of bayonets, Russia. Law and order must be maintained at the sword's point, and the papers publish a daily record of horrible stories of murder, incendiarism, robbery, and looting. General Kaulbars, who commanded a Russian Division in the war with Japan, is one of the distinguished men who have had a very narrow escape from the bomb of the political assassin—in this case, distressing to relate, the young daughter of the General commanding the Warsaw district. Rumours of the Tsar's impending resignation and retreat to this country have been current for the past ten days, and are said to have been supported by the purchase of British securities in large quantities on Russian account. We do not think such statements demand serious consideration. The Russian autocracy has its back to the wall, but it is by no means devoid of resources. The strike proclaimed by the revolutionary party has been a failure, and M. Stolypin is not without hope of evolving some scheme of agrarian reform that may fix the wavering allegiance of the peasantry. The leading participants in the Sveaborg mutiny have been shot, and disaffected regiments are being severely handled.

### The Mullah Again.

Hadj Mohammed Abdullah, known to the man in the street as the Mad Mullah, has emerged suddenly from the retirement into which he was forced by the series of campaigns carried on against him between 1900 and 1904. He has raided the Somali-land border towards the district of Togada, in Abyssinia, and is reported to have slaughtered a large number of natives and to have carried off some thousands of camels. The news will give a great deal of uneasiness to the British and Italian military authorities.



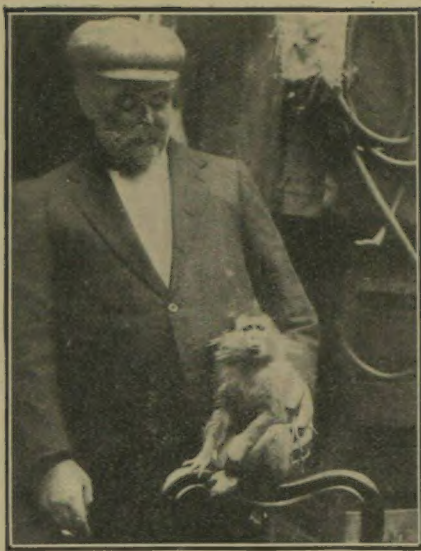


Photo. Park.

**SOCIETY'S LATEST CRAZE: MONKEYS AS PETS.**

The photograph is of a crested mangabey, a small African monkey, long-tailed and long-limbed and exceedingly agile. It was erroneously named "Mangabey" by Buffon, after a district in Madagascar where the monkey is not found.

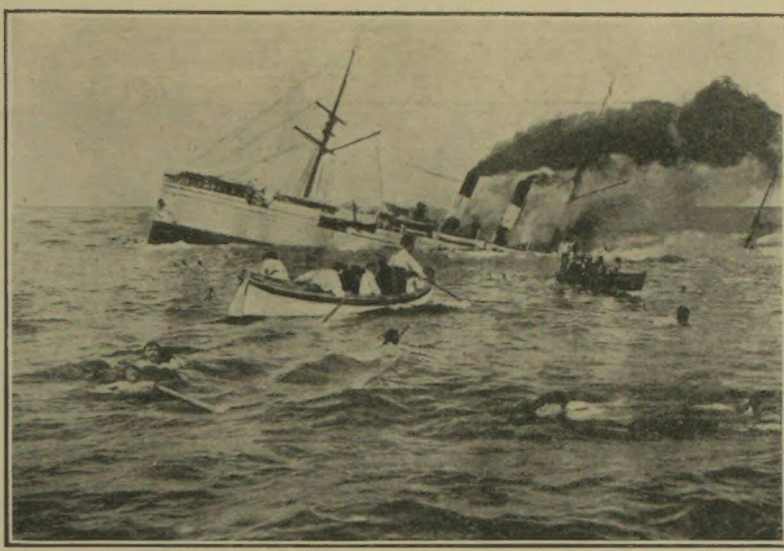
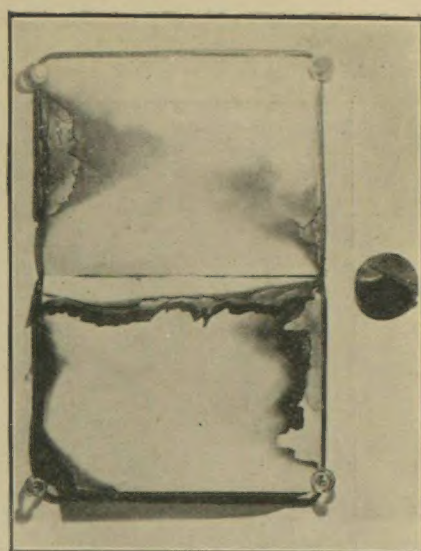


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

**HOW PHOTOGRAPHY CAN LIE: AN INGENUOUS "FAKE" PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WRECK OF THE "SIRIO."**

This photograph of the rescue of drowning passengers from the "Sirio" is, of course, merely a combination of other photographs, and it is quite impossible that it should deceive anyone. At the same time the clever way in which the parts are joined seems to make it worth reproduction. A real photograph of the "Sirio" is the indisputable part of the picture, but its angle to the horizon is due to human dexterity. The horizon itself is unfortunately tilted.



**RELICS OF A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH BY LIGHTNING.**

The halfpenny and pocket-book were in the pocket of a Mr. E. A. Taylor, who was struck by lightning at Highgate on August 2. The leaves of the pocket-book were burned, the coin was split and curiously marked. Mr. Taylor was stunned, but otherwise uninjured.



Banner. Badge.

Photo. Topical.

**THE MIKADO'S BANNER OF THE GARTER IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.**

The Mikado's banner has just been hung in the Chapel of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor. Beneath it is his badge, the chrysanthemum.



Photo. Halfstones.

**A SWISS RELIGIOUS PROCESSION.**

The procession is made to Mount Calvary in the Swiss Alps. In the ceremony the people from the neighbouring villages took part. Mount Calvary is 6000 feet above sea-level.



**PLACING THE COFFIN ON THE GUN-CARRIAGE.**

**THE FUNERAL OF MR. SEDDON FROM PARLIAMENT HOUSE, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.**

Although the death of Mr. Seddon seems to have passed into ancient history, these photographs have only just arrived by the New Zealand mail. Mr. Seddon's coffin was carried by the Royal New Zealand Artillery from Parliament House to the gun-carriage. The lobby of Parliament House was filled with wreaths sent by the Colonists, by Australia, Canada, and Great Britain.



Photos. Ross.

**THE WREATHS IN THE LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE.**

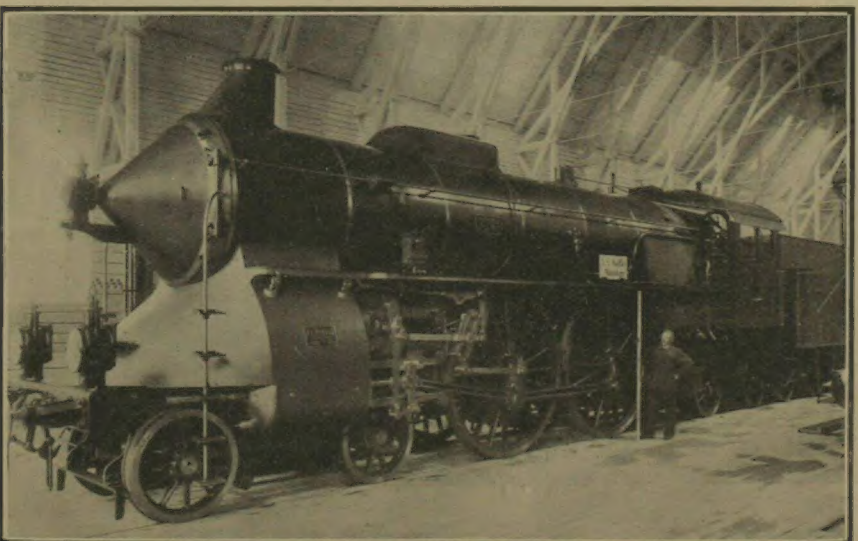


Photo. Schmidt.

**THE LOCOMOTIVE OF THE FUTURE: NINETY MILES AN HOUR.**

The engine is shown at the Nuremberg Lands and Industries Exhibition. It has a curious pointed boiler, to offer less resistance to the air. The driving-wheels are nearly seven feet in diameter.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

**£200,000 DAMAGE: A GREAT FIRE AT A KENT PAPER-MILL.**

On August 12 the paper-mills of Messrs. Townshend, Hook and Co., Snodland, Kent, were destroyed by fire. The fire has caused great distress in the village of Snodland, where nearly all the inhabitants have been thrown out of work.



# THE PRETTIEST CLOUD OF CANVAS IN THE WORLD: THE SOLENT DURING REGATTA WEEK.

SKETCHES BY NORMAN WILKINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT COWES.



1. H.M.S. "RENOWN" LEADING THE SALUTE ON CORONATION DAY  
(KING'S YACHT TO THE RIGHT OF THE "RENOWN").

2. BEAUTY AND THE BARGE.  
3. RACING THROUGH THE FLEET.

4. THE CROWD OF YACHTS, SAIL AND STEAM.  
5. A SKETCH DURING THE RACE FOR THE TOWN CUP.

This year Cowes Regatta brought together an unparalleled assemblage of craft. An increasing number of frequenters of the regatta live, not on shore, but on their own yachts. This floating population was this year probably about five times that of the town itself. The steam-yachts are ever increasing in size, and some of them can accommodate hundreds of guests. A 1000-ton yacht, for example, had her decks lined with cabins like a passenger-steamer.



THE CAUSE CÉLÈBRE OF THE SEASON: THE TOWNSHEND INQUIRY.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN COURT, PHOTOGRAPHS BY BASSANO AND BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



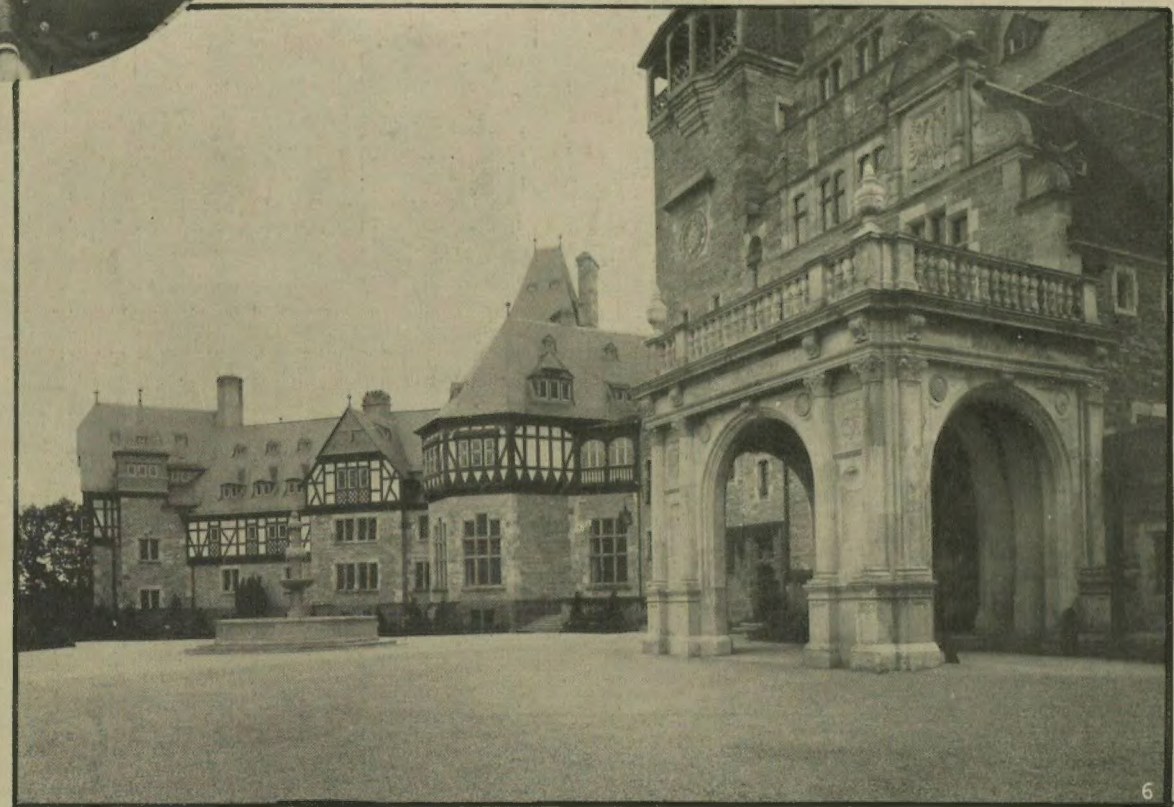
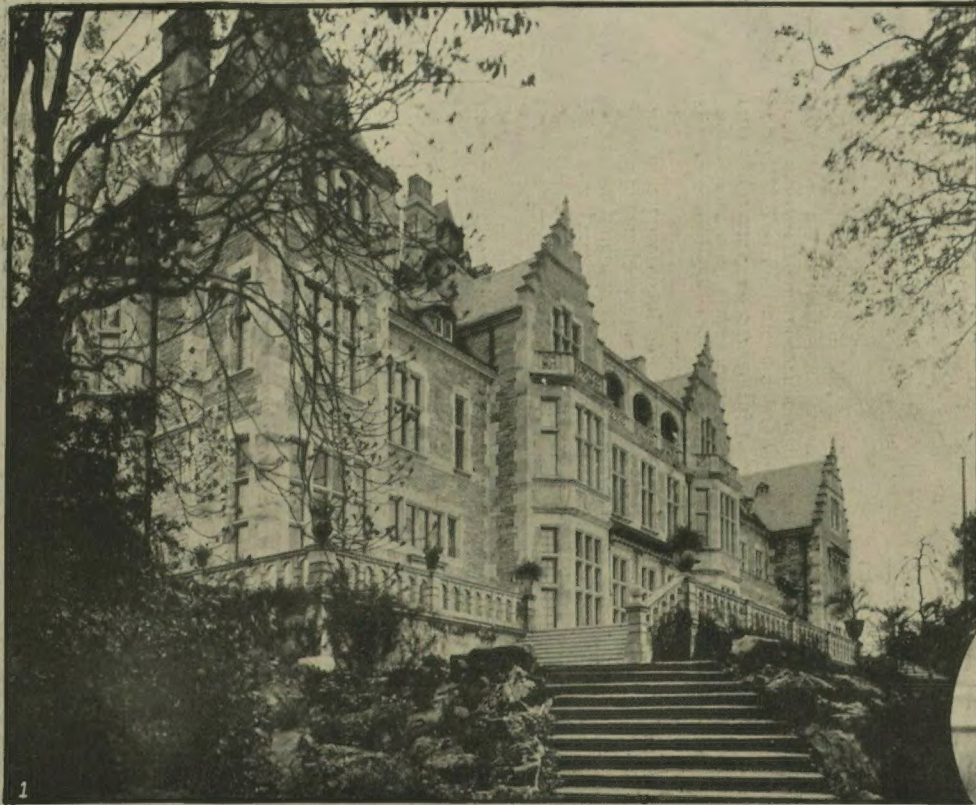
THE QUESTION OF A PEER'S SANITY: SCENES DURING THE INQUIRY INTO THE MARQUESS OF TOWNSHEND'S MIND.  
AT LINCOLN'S INN OLD HALL.

After an exhaustive inquiry lasting over many days, before Mr. Justice Bucknill and a jury of twenty-four, the Marquess Townshend was found to be incapable of managing his business affairs, but capable of taking care of himself, and not dangerous to others. The case, which has excited extraordinary public interest, is dealt with on another page. The Marquess's marriage to Miss Gladys Sutherst, daughter of Mr. Sutherst, a barrister, was arranged by her father and a Mr. Dunne, a clerk at Somerset House, in circumstances which provoked the Judge's severe comment. The Marquess was placed under restraint on account of Mr. Sutherst's and the Marchioness's objection to the influence which a Mr. Robins had obtained over him, and from that detention the inquiry sprang. Mr. Robins had for a long time been trusted by the Marquess with the management of his business affairs. Mr. Montague Lush, K.C., appeared for the Official Solicitor, at whose instance the inquiry was held; and Mr. Duke appeared for the Marquess. Mr. Perkins had acted as solicitor to the Marquess.



# THE SCENE OF THE KING'S AND THE KAISER'S MEETING: SCHLOSS FRIEDRICHSHOF.

VIEWS BY RUSSELL, PORTRAIT BY LUNDI, DRAWING FROM A SKETCH MADE AT FRIEDRICHSHOF BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MELTON PRIOR.



1. THE TERRACE, FRIEDRICHSHOF.

2. THE LAST MEETING OF THE KING AND KAISER AT FRIEDRICHSHOF.

3. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE TERRACE, FRIEDRICHSHOF.

4. THE KING AND THE KAISER.

5. PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE IN CLOCK TOWER, FRIEDRICHSHOF.

6. A NEARER VIEW OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

Friedrichshof, among the Taunus Mountains, was built with money bequeathed to the late Empress Frederick by the Duchesse de Galliera, whose son, being a Socialist, refused to inherit money he had not earned. At Friedrichshof the Empress Frederick spent her widowhood, and there she died. The King and Kaiser met there on February 26, 1901.



UNCLE AND NEPHEW: THE KING AND THE KAISER'S MEETING ON AUGUST 15.

PHOTOGRAPH OF KING EDWARD BY RUSSELL; THAT OF THE KAISER SUPPLIED BY L.E.A.



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY WILLIAM II.

FORMER MEETINGS OF THE KING AND KAISER.

William II. visits London for Queen Victoria's Funeral	-	-	-	-	February	1901	William II. visits Sandringham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	November	1902
King and Emperor meet at Friedrichshof	-	-	-	-	-	February	1901	King and Emperor meet at Kiel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	June 25,	1904



## AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

I AM convicted of gross literary ignorance, and it is to be feared that the editor of a literary journal, the *Critic* (New York), is in the same condemnation. The *Critic* published "A Strange Discovery"—namely, that the author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore" stole it straight from a French lament on a Breton colonel, a companion of Lally Tollendal, at the Siege of Pondicherry. A vague reference was given to the "Mémoires" of Lally by his son, published, or privately circulated, about 1779.

This did not seem a likely tale, and in these columns I remarked that the said "Mémoires" must be rare, as they were not found, by an intrepid researcher, in the British Museum. It was my purpose to have the "Mémoires" consulted in the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris, which proves my conscientiousness and also my ignorance!

A military and scientific correspondent has kindly enlightened me, and told me that the French poem is a translation of the English "Burial of Sir John Moore," executed by Father Prout, "and the same with intent to deceive," and published in his "Reliques." Unluckily I have not the volume at hand, and, indeed, know very little about the witty and learned Father Prout. The editor of the *Critic* will now perhaps explain whether he and his contributor—either of them or both of them—was beguiled; or whether they, or either of them, merely handed on the joke? "The Strange Discovery" has by this time probably pervaded the United States, by way of the newspapers, is accepted as true by a simple and confiding people, and has shaken the only rose from the chaplet of the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, the real author of the celebrated lament for the General who caused a great deal of inconvenience to Napoleon in Spain, and died a glorious death in the arms of victory.

A writer on "The Magic of Words" in the *Academy*, Mr. Fox Smith, selects pieces of "magic" from "the storehouse of ballad lore." If he means *old* ballad lore, he is unlucky, for one quotation is from "Barthram's Dirge," a ballad forgery imposed by Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth on the innocent and confiding Sir Walter Scott; and another is from "Hardicanute," a rather older fabrication by Lady Wardlaw. I do not, myself, see anything "magical" in—

She tore her ling long yellow hair.

What is "ling," besides being a word for a kind of heather? Again, in "The Lyke-Wake Dirge" (which really is old) we read—

Fire and sleet and candle light,  
And Christ receive thy saule.

The fire is "Purgatory fire," the ballad tells us; the "candle light" is the light of the candles set round the corpse; but what is the "sleet"? Is it not the salt? Salt in a dish was placed on the breast of the corpse awaiting interment. The guess has been made before.

With the poems of the late Mr. George Darley I am wholly unacquainted. But one of them, "Down the Dardanelles," is about H.M.S. *Thunderer*, proceeding down the Hellespont, no doubt on some heroic errand—

Down the Dardanelles,  
Ye billowy hills before her bown!

What in the world is "bown"? Mr. Robert Bridges, writing on Darley's poems, says "bown is poetic for bows," the bows of the *Thunderer*; and, I suppose, by "billowy hills" the poet pleasantly alludes to the waves. But is "bown" legitimate old English for "bows," like "oxn" for "oxen"? This seems very dubious.

A very young lady, Miss Sibyl Corbet, author of "Animal Land" (she was about the age of five at the date of publication), composed some pieces of what she called "epiotic poetry." The derivation of "epiotic" is obscure. Perhaps the young poet was thinking of "epic" poetry; and conceived, erroneously, that the epics of Homer are peculiarly licentious in metre. At all events, epiotic poetry had this remarkable peculiarity: when the epiotic poet could not find a word that rhymed, she simply made a new one that did rhyme, and was, so far, satisfactory, though of unknown meaning. Probably, Mr. Darley, when he wrote "Ye billowy hills before her *bown*," was dropping into epiotic poetry; "bown" rhymed to "crown," "renown," and "down."

I think I mentioned, in this place, a curious account of a dream of the Battle of Hastings, printed privately at Simla in or about 1881. The dream gave the effect of an ancestral or inherited memory: it also contained touches of an imagination as vivid as that of Mr. Kipling in his tale of revived memories of pre-existence, "The Best Story in the World." As the pamphlet was printed at Simla, I felt tempted to guess that it was a work of Mr. Kipling's boyhood.

In this I was certainly wrong, and now learn that the dream occurred in 1879. There appear to be two printed versions, one of about 1881; the other is many years later. No doubt the dream of 1879 was a very vivid and interesting one, but we all unconsciously "edit" our dreams as soon as we waken, and in the course of years an unknown amount of "editing" must be done. No reported dream, therefore, is of any use as a proof of inherited or ancestral memory.

A splendid novel, or play, was given to me by my Brownies four or five days ago—but the story could only be done justice to in French, and by M. Paul Bourget. To us frivolous people the situation of husband, wife, and *amant* would seem, if told in our plain English, as absurd as it was undeniably original. Yet it was not absurd, or out of human nature, for I *lived* the story, in my dream, with poignant and varied emotions! I was one of the two men, the other was a Member of Parliament (Liberal). When wide awake I "laughed in a strange improper manner."

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

THE EDITOR "SUNDAY TIMES" (Perth, South Australia).—We are much obliged for your courtesy, and are pleased to make a selection of the games.

F. W. ATCHINSON (Crowthorne).—Though we do not feel justified in describing such promotions as illegal, we regard it as a quibble, and as such we published a composition of the kind in our Christmas column some years ago.

R. J. BLAND (India).—In your last three-mover, if Black play (1) B takes P, there is a triple mate on the third move; but we do not regard this as seriously as some might, and will publish the problem in due course.

A. W. DANIEL.—Your last three-mover is marked for publication, but we trust it has not been sent elsewhere.

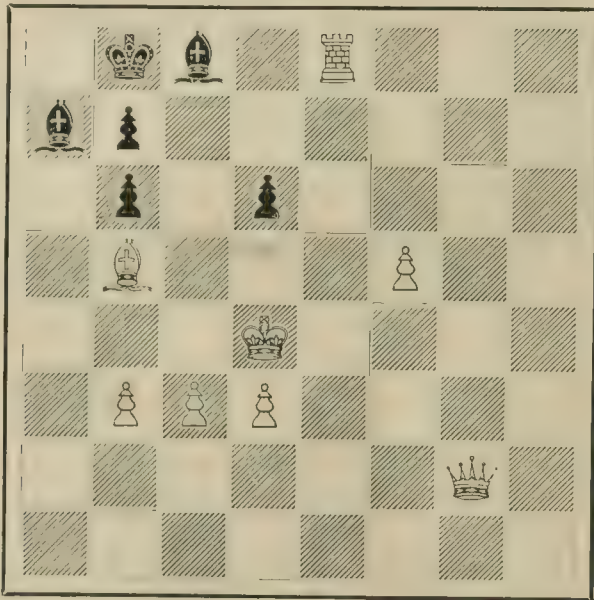
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3233 to 3236 received from Fred Long (Santiago, Chili); of No. 3242 from Banarsi Das (Moradabad), I. van den Berg (Belfast, Transvaal), and Girindra Chandra Mukherji, India; of No. 3243 from Jirvan Jha (Rannagar, India), Banarsi Das, Girindra Chandra Mukherji, and Laurent Changuion (St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony); of No. 3244 from Jirvan Jha and Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 3245 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3246 from James M. K. Lupton (Richmond), C. Field junior, and Frank W. Atchinson (Crowthorne); of No. 3247 from A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), H. S. Brandreth (Aix-les-Bains), The Chess Department of the Reading Society (Corfu), and James M. K. Lupton; of No. 3248 from Frank William Atchinson, J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), W. C. Mautney (Ischl), Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), Rev. P. Lewis (Ramsgate), Rev. R. Bee (Colsterworth), T. Carnall (Birkenhead), T. Roberts, The Tid, P. Daly (Brighton), W. C. D. Smith (Northampton), C. E. Perugini, James M. K. Lupton, A. W. Hamilton-Gell, Clärchen (Brighton), H. S. Brandreth (Aix-les-Bains), Sconic, F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), F. Drakeford (Brampton), Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), S. J. England (South Woodford), E. J. Winter-Wood, E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge), Sorrento, George Trice (Deal), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), Souza Couto (Lisbon), H. W. Bick (Camberwell), R. Worters (Canterbury), A. G. Bagot (Dublin), and Major G. O. Warren (Paignton).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3249 received from F. Waller (Luton), Albert Wolff (Putney), J. Paul Taylor, R. Worters (Canterbury), Shadforth, J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), G. Stillingleet Johnson (Cobham), T. Roberts, F. Henderson (Leeds), G. Collins (Burgess Hill), P. Daly (Brighton), C. E. Perugini, H. W. Bick (Camberwell), Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), Sorrento, George Underwood (Southampton), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), A. G. Bagot (Dublin), T. Carnall (Birkenhead), Sconic, J. Hopkinson (Derby), Major G. O. Warren (Paignton), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), A. Harding (Cheltenham), George Trice (Deal), and H. S. Brandreth (Aix-les-Bains).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3248.—By G. J. HICKS.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to K 4th Any move  
2. B or Kt mates accordingly

PROBLEM No. 3251.—By R. J. BLAND.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Game played at Ostend between MESSRS. JANOWSKY and SCHLECHTER.  
(Four Knights Game.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. P to B 4th	Q takes P only leads to an exchange of Pawns, with a difficult game for White to defend.
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	23. Kt takes P	P takes P
3. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	24. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
4. B to Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th	25. Q to B 4th	Q to K 4th
5. B to R 4th		26. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
6. Q takes Kt	Kt takes Kt (ch)	27. Q takes P	B to B 4th (ch)
7. P to Q 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
8. Castles	Castles		
9. B to K Kt 5th	P to B 3rd		
10. P to K R 3rd	P to K 2nd		
11. Q to R 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
	P to Kt 4th		
12. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th		
13. B to Q R 4th	P takes P		
14. B takes P	Q to Kt 3rd		
15. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd		
16. B to K 3rd	Q to B 2nd		
17. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd		
18. P to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd		
19. B takes P	P takes P		
20. B takes Kt	Q takes B		
21. Q to B 3rd	Q to B 2nd		

Another Game in the Tournament, played between MESSRS. BERNSTEIN and SPIELMANN.  
(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Q to R 6th	K R to Kt sq
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	16. R to Q sq	P to R 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	17. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 5th
4. B P takes P	K P takes P	18. Q to B 2nd	P to B 4th
5. P takes P	P to Q 5th	19. P takes P	Q takes P (ch)
6. Kt to R 4th	B takes P	20. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 4th
7. Kt takes B	Q to R 4th (ch)	21. B to B sq	
8. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt		
9. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Kt 3rd		
10. B to Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd		
11. P to Q R 3rd	B to K 3rd		
12. Kt to B 3rd	R to Q sq		
13. Q to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd		
14. Q takes P	K to K 2nd		
15. P to B 3rd	R to Q 3rd		
16. P to Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 3rd		
17. K to B 2nd	R to Q B sq		
18. Kt to Kt sq			
19. P to B 3rd	R to Q 3rd		
20. P to Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 3rd		
21. K to B 2nd	R to Q B sq		
22. Kt to Kt sq			
23. P to B 3rd	R to Q 3rd		
24. P to Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 3rd		
25. K to B 2nd	R to Q B sq		
26. Kt to Kt sq			
27. P to B 3rd	R to Q 3rd		
28. P to Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 3rd		
29. K to B 2nd	R to Q B sq		
30. Kt to Kt sq			
31. P to B 3rd	R to Q 3rd		
32. P to Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 3rd		
33. R to B 3rd	R to Q B sq		
34. K to Kt 3rd			
35. R to B 2nd			
36. P takes P			
37. R to B sq			

The match between Messrs. Viner and Watson for the Commonwealth of Australia Championship has resulted in a victory for the former by seven games to one.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION FOR SCIENCE.

THE announcement that Mr. John Crowle, who died in London on June 12 last, had left a quarter of a million of money to the Wesleyan Conference for the promotion of "Christian temperance work" deserves consideration, if only by reason of the magnificence of the gift, and still more on account of the object—scientific at its basis—the testator had in view. We read that this large sum of money will only become available for the purpose in question if the Wesleyan Methodist body raises within five years an amount equal to it, though there are provisions to the effect that when the body in question has raised £25,000, a like sum will be paid over by the trustees in order that the work may be commenced. As each further £5000 is raised, the trustees will pay a similar amount out of the fund.

There can be no doubt Mr. Crowle must be written down as one who loved his fellow-men. His earnest wish for the promotion of sobriety and temperance must be regarded with high respect. The motive underlying his action could only have been that of the betterment of the world in respect of the diminution of the crime, misery, and disease attending the abuse of alcoholic liquors, although one would be perhaps nearer the mark if one took for granted that Mr. Crowle's bequest was intended not to inculcate the doctrine of temperance merely, but rather to preach and encourage the practice of total abstinence. "Gospel temperance work," as the phrase is used in Mr. Crowle's words, can have no other meaning than the laudation of abstaining from the use of alcohol entirely. Band of Hope teaching, also mentioned as a fit object of support, has no other aim than pledging members to regard alcohol, in all its shapes and forms, as a poison. Therefore it is not the virtue of mere "temperance" which Mr. Crowle desired to be taught to the people, but that of abstinence, and one may well fail to see how he could otherwise have gifted his money. It would be impossible to teach "temperance" to the masses, because the phrase is indefinite, and the use of alcohol could never be regulated so as to ensure that mankind, accustomed to free potations, would reduce excess to strict moderation.

It will be a sheer waste of Mr. Crowle's legacy and of the Wesleyans' own contribution if they are to be spent simply in extending the ordinary means of temperance teaching. You may multiply clerical lecturers, Band of Hope agents, Biblewomen and evangelists by the hundred, without getting any adequate return for the large sums spent, because you will not reach by their labours the gist of the alcohol question, nor adduce arguments which will be likely to appeal forcibly to the people at large by way of influencing them in their use of alcohol. I think one may discern an indication that Mr. Crowle entertained some such opinion when he declared that three or four "thoroughly competent scientific lecturers on temperance" should be engaged. He evidently knew that the real, or at least a powerful, point of attack on intemperance, and even upon the moderate use of alcohol, might be secured from the scientific standpoint; but he would have been wiser had he endowed such men with a salary equal to that of his two ordinary temperance lecturers, who are to be paid £750 each per annum, while the scientific men are to be rewarded for ten lectures each year at the theological institutions at the rate of £5 per discourse.

The truth is, to speak plainly, we have had quite enough of the ordinary appeal for abstinence as the true mode of life. People will say, stiff-necked generation-like, that they have heard all that before. What they have not heard before is the testimony which science has to offer regarding the place and action of alcohol in our physical life, and the arguments which may be legitimately drawn from what research has taught concerning its nature and its effects on the living body. This kind of testimony, I hold, is far more likely to impress the mind equally of the thoughtful person and of his less serious neighbour than any mere moral adjurations to avoid looking on the wine when it is red. Now, what are the things which, without distorting facts or in any way straining conclusions, scientific lecturers might teach the people? Definite opinions, founded on scientific facts, are held by many scientists who themselves are abstainers, and it is the promulgation of these opinions that, in my view, is to be aimed at as the desirable side in the really effective propagandism of abstinence.

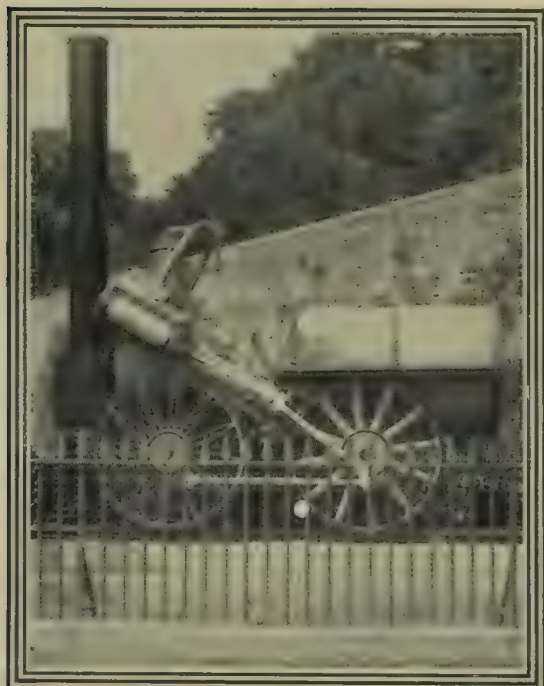
The teaching must be, first of all, true, and it must savour of the calm, unprejudiced tone of the science whose sole business is to discover truth. There must be no hysterical exaggeration, and no straining after conclusions, a proceeding which can only make the man in the chair of the scorer delighted by reason of his ability to pick holes in the argument. When certain American educationists prepared temperance text-books for use in schools, and included in their manuals statements which were not scientifically justifiable, it was not wonderful that protests were made and that such text-books were withdrawn. This is always the fate of the over-zeal which leads directly into the maze and tangle of error—zeal which, unwisely guided, harms many an excellent cause.

As regards alcohol, science will show that, while it is a "food," it can no more be employed as such than straw could be used in a fire in place of coal. It will tell us that it is not a necessity of healthy life, any more than are tea and coffee. It will show that it is absolutely injurious to the young and growing body, and it will demonstrate that, beyond a certain minimum quantity per day (not required at all, remember), alcohol affects the body unfavourably. If these things be taught more widely and their scientific justification demonstrated, then I can understand that thousands of persons, uninfluenced by the usual arguments, would take heed of their ways and from excess come to moderation, and from moderation probably to abstinence itself.

ANDREW WILSON.



## NOTES AND NEWS RECORDED IN SNAPSHOTS.



*Photo, Twycross.*

A HISTORIC ENGINE AT CANTERBURY:  
THE "INVICTA."

Sir David Salomons has presented to Canterbury the locomotive, "Invicta," which drew the first train on the Canterbury and Whitstable line, the first railway in Kent. The engine is placed on the Dane John, part of the old city walls.



*Photo, Lister.*

THE "SATANITA": WINNER OF THE KING'S  
AND KAISER'S CUPS.

Sir Maurice Fitzgerald's boat has surpassed herself this year in winning the two great prizes at Cowes. The "Satanita" is a yawl of three hundred tons, and her handicap is three minutes fifty-two seconds.



*Photo, Halfpines.*

THE WINNER OF THE GREAT DOUBLE EVENT  
AT COWES, WITH THE KING'S CUP.

Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, the owner of the "Satanita," created a record this year at Cowes, when the "Satanita" won both the King's and the Kaiser's Cups. Lady Fitzgerald appears with Sir Maurice in the photograph.



*Photo, Schuhmann.*

AN UNUSUAL SIGHT: A BABY ELEPHANT.

The baby elephant belongs to the Zoological Garden at Schonbrunn, not far from Vienna and is part of the Austrian Imperial collection.



THE GIANT SNAILS.

The snails are of a kind never before seen at the Zoological Gardens. The size will be understood, by comparison with the penny resting against the shell of one of them.

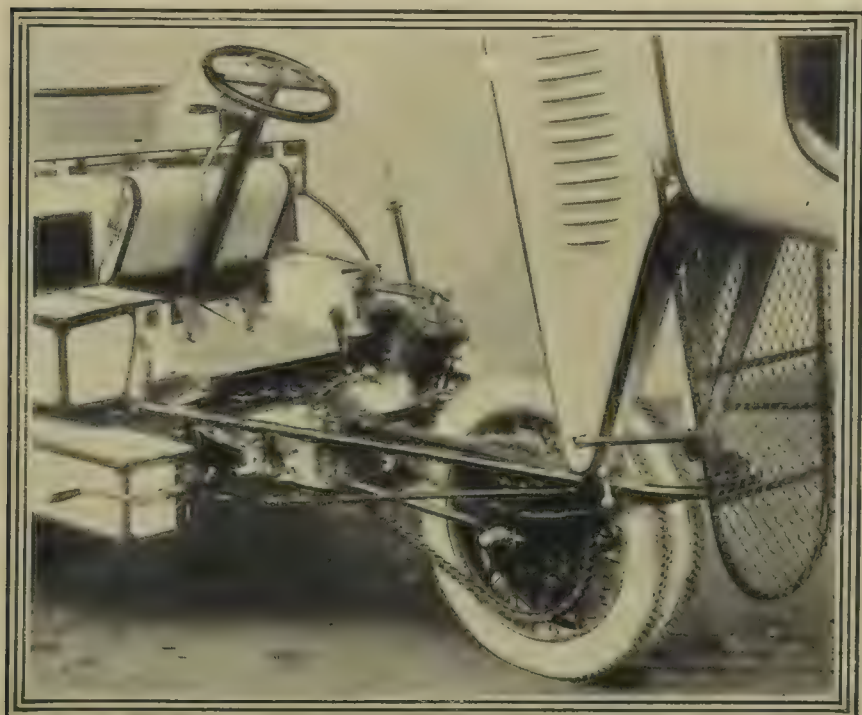


*Photos, W.S. Berridge.*

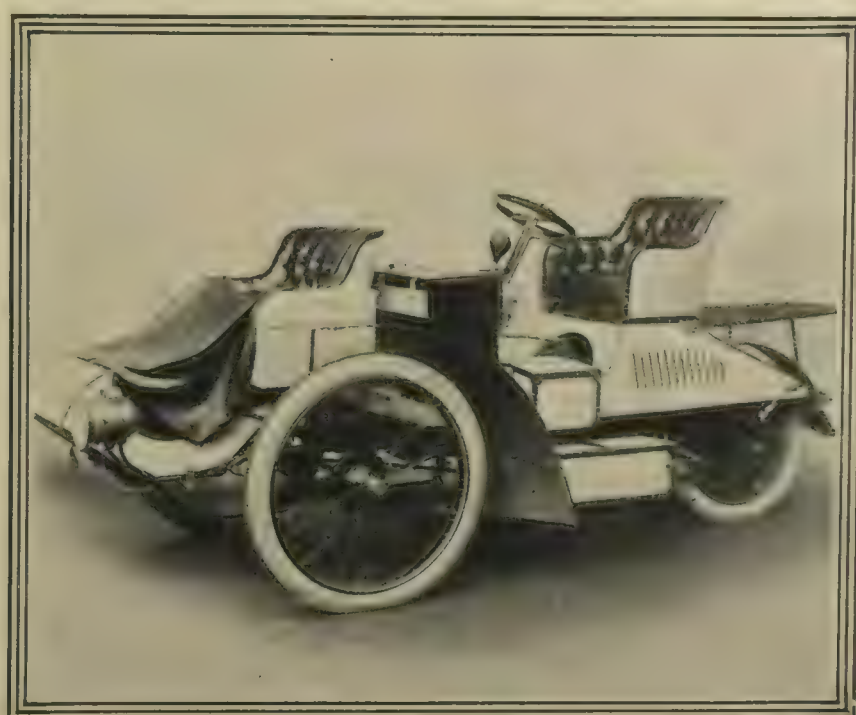
AN £800 BABY: THE YOUNG RHINOCEROS AT THE "ZOO."

The young black African rhinoceros is the smallest that has been seen at Regent's Park. Only one other specimen has ever been imported into this country.

### NEW ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF SCHÖNBRUNN AND LONDON.



THE DESERT MOTOR OPEN.



THE DESERT MOTOR SHUT.

### MOTORS OF THE DESERT: TRICAR SUPPLIED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES, EGYPT.

The tricar has been made by Messrs. Singer and Co., for Mr. J. F. Wells, Inspector-General for the Department of Mines in Egypt, by whose courtesy the photographs have been supplied to us. It is used by the Inspector's Staff. The engine is of 9 brake h.p. and there is a gear-box giving three speeds forward and a reverse. The car is fitted with a special form of luggage-carrier and also a twin rear wheel with steel-studded bands to tyres. The change-speed quadrant and lever is placed on the steering column. The back seat can be easily raised, leaving all working parts accessible, as shown in the photograph. The water capacity is very large, and a light wooden cover is placed over the radiator to protect it from the sun's rays.



## A PICTORIAL SURVEY OF INTERESTING TOPICS.



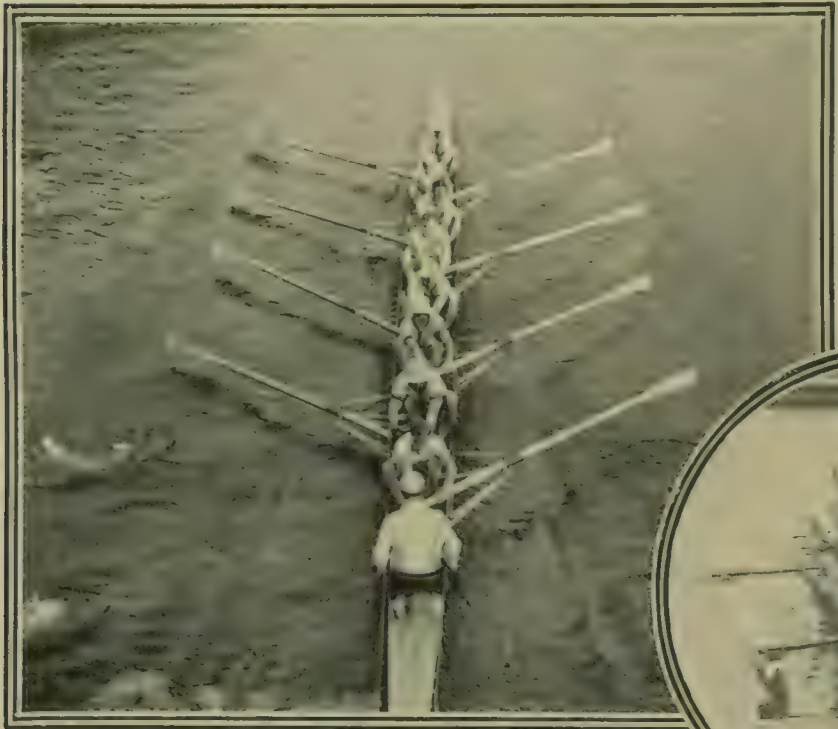
IN MEMORY OF MINDEN: THE ROSE-DECORATED DRUMS OF THE "MINDEN BOYS."

On August 1, the anniversary of the battle of Minden, the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, the representatives of the old 20th Foot, who covered themselves with glory at Minden and earned the name of the "Minden Boys," decorate their drums in memory of the roses among which the battle was fought in 1759.



FOR SAFE SWIMMING IN SEA WATER: AN OPEN-AIR SWIMMING-BATH AT MORECAMBE.

A tidal swimming-bath has been constructed on the beach at Morecambe. At one end it is shallow enough for children to paddle. At the other end it is seven feet deep, so as to allow bathers to take a satisfactory dive. A similar tidal swimming-bath has been in use at St. Andrews for the last few years.

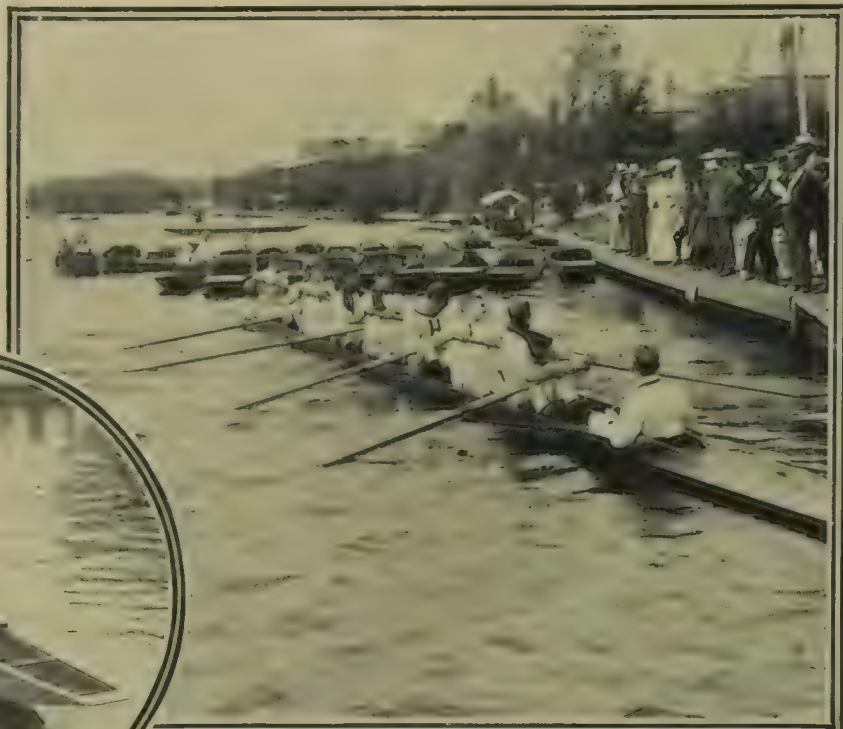


SCOTT, THE CAMBRIDGE COX, IN A CATAMARAN.



CAMBRIDGE IN FULL SWING.

THE COMING INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE:



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

THE HARVARD CREW GOING OUT.

THE HARVARD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS AT WORK.

The Harvard and Cambridge crews, that are to row in the International University race on September 8, are now practising at Bourne End. The Americans will come up to Putney on Monday, and Cambridge on Wednesday of next week.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

THE FARM-CART HEARSE OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

The funeral of the Duke of Rutland took place at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, on August 9. The hearse was a plain country cart, and was drawn by four farm-horses.



Photo, Gibson.

DEFENCELESS SCILLY: REMOVING THE HEAVY GUNS FROM THE FORTS.

The forts of the Scilly Isles have been entirely dismantled. The Royal Garrison Artillery removed the heaviest guns by the method devised at Ladysmith.



## ABOVE THE CLOUDS: OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S BALLOON VOYAGE.

SKETCHES MADE BY S. BEGG ON BOARD MR. FRANK H. BUTLER'S BALLOON, "DOLCE FAR NIENTE."



1. LIKE A FROZEN SEA: A STRANGE CLOUD EFFECT ABOVE ST. ALBANS.

2. AN AUREOLA SURROUNDING THE SHADOW OF A BALLOON FROM A CLOUD.

3. THE BALLOON DESCENDING IN A FIELD AT LANGLEY, NEAR STEVENAGE.

4. A SNAPSHOT OF THE BALLOON'S SHADOW.

5. THE BALLOONS ENTERING THE CLOUDS.

6. FROM BALLOON TO MILK-CART: A FARMER HELPING THE AERONAUTS TO THE RAILWAY-STATION.

On the day when our Artist made his voyage, it was intended that a number of balloons should play at hare and hounds. No official race was held, but the game was played virtually, one balloon being sent ahead and the others following. The aeronauts said that the presence of so many balloons made the voyage far more interesting than it would otherwise have been. Each balloon was always in sight of two or three others. After the balloons alighted a farmer kindly placed all his available carts at the aeronauts' disposal.





Mr. Frank H. Butler.

DOLCE FAR NIENTE

#### THE PROGRESS OF BALLOONING WITHOUT AÉRONAUTS.

Balloon said to have been used at Peking at the Coronation of Fo Kien	1306
Padre Guzman experiments at Lisbon with heated-air balloon	1709
Cavendish discovers the lightness of hydrogen gas	1766
Professor Black, of Edinburgh, said to have made hydrogen balloon	1766
Charles built two rare hydrogen-filled spheres "balders" and paper bags, but	1772
soap-bubbles	1783
Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier succeed with hot-air balloon at Annonay	1783
Professor Charles succeeds with hydrogen balloon at the Champ de Mars	1783

The fire-balloon was called "Montgolfière," and the hydrogen balloon "Charlière," after their respective inventors.

#### AN UNUSUAL PICNIC: LUNCH ABOVE THE CLOUDS IN A BALLOON.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD MR. FRANK H. BUTLER'S BALLOON, "DOLCE FAR NIENTE."

The balloon is becoming a formidable rival to the motor-car, and this year it has risen to the dignity of a Society craze. The balloon meets at Ranelagh have been particularly brilliant and interesting, and ladies are becoming daring aëronauts. Quite recently our Special Artist was invited by Mr. Frank H. Butler, one of the pioneers of the Aéro Club, to accompany him on a voyage, of which this and the accompanying pictures are the unique pictorial record. An article on ballooning appears on another page. It is from the pen of Mr. Butler's daughter, an enthusiastic lady aëronaut and one of the founders of the Aéro Club.

#### THE PROGRESS OF BALLOONING WITH AÉRONAUTS.

Joseph Montgolfier sends up balloon from Versailles with a sheep, a cock, and a duck	Sept. 19, 1783
First voyage in a fire-balloon made by des Rosiers and the Marquis d'Arlandes	Nov. 21, 1783
<i>The cage was of wickerwork. The aëronauts remained up 45 minutes and called much.</i>	
Robertson and Professor Charles ascend from the Falklands in a hydrogen balloon	June 1, 1784
First ascent from British soil by J. Tytler at Comely Gardens, Edinburgh	Aug. 27, 1784
First ascent from London by Lussell	Sept. 14, 1784
Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries cross the English Channel	Jan. 2, 1793
Des Rosiers killed at Boulogne by failure of compound hydrogen and fire-balloon	June 5, 1795
Green's coal-gas balloon sails from London to Weiburg in Nassau in 18 hours	1800
Glaisher and Coxwell ascend 25,000 feet from Wolverhampton	Sept. 2, 1869

The latest experiments have been in the direction of dirigible balloons, of which the pioneers are Messrs. Spencer and M. Santos Dumont.



# SAFE BACK TO THE EARTH AGAIN: THE END OF A BALLOON VOYAGE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG. OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE BALLOON, "DOLCE FAR NIENTE."



HARVESTERS HELPING TO SECURE THE BALLOON AFTER THE VOYAGERS HAD ALIGHTED.

The descent is always difficult, and requires great care if the aeronauts are to avoid an awkward bump. Just before the balloon alights they must hang on to the cordage and raise their feet from the car at the moment it touches the ground. No

one must get out without first warning the others, as the sudden lightening of the balloon will send it up at a dangerous speed. Mr. Frank H. Butler's balloon, in which our Artist sailed, alighted on the occasion in question at Langley, near Stevenage.



HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS NOTES BY CAMERA.



THE FIRST STEAM-LAUNCH ON THE SEA OF GALILEE.

There is something curiously incongruous in the presence of modern inventions in sacred places, but progress is not to be denied, and now the waves of the Sea of Galilee are ruffled by the screw of a small passenger-steamer, which has been running for the last few months from Tiberias.



Photo, Abraham.

THE DESTROYER "LEOPARD" BEACHED TO PREVENT HER SINKING.

During tactical exercises on the Hamoaze, Devonport, on August 7, the destroyer "Leopard" came into collision with a buoy, and had to be beached between Wilcove and Torpoint to prevent her sinking. She was afterwards towed to Devonport Dockyard, and was put into graving-dock for repairs.



THE DUKE'S CAR DAMAGED.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SECOND ESCAPE FROM A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On the afternoon of August 7, as the Duke of Connaught was on his way to Rhayader, South Wales, to inspect the Royal Artillery Camp, his Royal Highness's motor-car was run into by another car which, it was said, took the wrong side of the road. The Duke's car was only slightly damaged, and his Royal Highness escaped injury. The other car was smashed almost to pieces. About two years ago the Duke was very seriously hurt in a motor accident near Edinburgh.



THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT (X).



THE LEYTON BASE-BALL TEAM, DEFEATED BY TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR.



Photo, Bowker.

BRITISH BASE-BALL EXPONENTS: THE TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR TEAM.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL GAME IN BRITAIN: THE BASE-BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The opposing teams in the round of August 9 were Leyton and Tottenham Hotspur. The Tottenham Hotspur team won by 27 runs to 8. The competition is promoted by the British Base-ball Association.



Sir John Fisher.

King of Spain.



Pelagos Victoria.

Mr. Yarrow.

King.

Queen Victoria Eugenie.

Queen. Sir Archibald Douglas.

## TWO KINGS AND TWO QUEENS ON A MOTOR TORPEDO-BOAT: THE ROYAL CRUISE ON THE "YARROW NAPIER" IN THE SOLENT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS AT COWES.

During Cowes Week the King and Queen, with King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, went for a cruise on board the new motor torpedo-boat which Messrs. Yarrow have just built for the Admiralty. The vessel is a curious craft, generally resembling a large motor boat, but with two hoods to protect the engine-room and the forecastle. She has a cabin built aft of mahogany and plate glass, and she carries no funnel, as her exhaust is placed under water. She has

five sets of engines of the internal combustion type, and carries two tons of petrol in a steel tank easily detachable in case of accident. The extreme speed of the boat is 26 knots, but this was not tried during the royal party's voyage. Queen Alexandra was particularly delighted with her cruise. The name "Yarrow-Napier" for the boat was temporary, for as soon as she was delivered to the Admiralty her designation became a mere number.



## REVIEWS IN BRIEF.

"MY dear Sir," says Dyson in "The House of Souls" (E. Grant Richards) "I will give you the task of a literary man in a phrase. He has got to do simply this: to invent a wonderful story and to tell it in a wonderful manner." Judged by this test Dr. Arthur Machen can scarcely be said to have made literature. As the reader is conducted, Sherlock Holmes fashion, through the House of Souls (there are six storeys to it) its wicked arabesques, its old cabinets and prehistoric flints and faded pocket-books, wear an unconvincing, property air. When wonderful gentlemen like Dyson having drawn from some antique bureau a tattered paper or a black seal, and presenting it for a chum's inspection the chum exclaims, "Take it away; never speak of this again. Are you made of stone, man? Why, the dread and horror of death itself, the thoughts of the man who stands in the keen morning air on the black platform, bound, the bell tolling in his ears, and waits for the harsh rattle of the bolt, are as nothing compared to this. I will not read it; I should never sleep again!"—then is the breath held, and the mind prepared for any delicious thrill. But the Manuscript at length, or the black seal fully deciphered, prove well-nigh soporific. And both lack the power of evoking that spiritual terror which, leaving Hawthorne and Poe and Coleridge out of the comparison, surrounds "The Island of Dr. Moreau," by Mr. Wells, and is imprinted in "The Mark of the Beast," by Mr. Kipling.

The fact that a work belongs to the series called "The Antiquary's Books" should prevent misunderstandings, and people will not be likely to buy "English Seals," by J. Harvey Bloom, published by Messrs. Methuen and Co., under the impression that it deals with the species of amphibian that plays a large part in Scott's novel "The Antiquary." Mr. Bloom is of opinion that "the worker among early muniments will hitherto have searched in vain for any guide to the types used upon the different classes of seals he meets with day by day, in the course of his valuable and interesting labours," and therefore he has written a substantial volume, which has a number of illustrations, and, after a brief general introduction to the study of seals, he treats of those that have been employed in these little islands. The most interesting part of the work is that which concerns the early periods, the times when deeds, as a rule, were sealed, not signed, for the simple reason that the lordly makers were more skilful with the lance than with the pen. Nowadays, of course, lawyers look at the signature, not at the seal, since the latter is generally represented by nothing more thrilling than a mere wafer, to which wafer the law still attaches a tremendous importance, making the instrument that bears it of vastly greater weight than one without it. Seal-collecting apparently is not very popular, for the reason that it is very difficult to get many originals. Every important die, of course, is unique, whilst the impressions—whether in the bee's-wax employed till the middle of the sixteenth century, and sometimes left in natural colour and at others stained green, red, dark brown, or nearly black, or in the Spanish wax or sealing-wax which unfortunately superseded it—if of any interest, as a rule are attached to documents of considerable importance. Yet a study of seals is very valuable to the antiquary, since they often throw light upon questions of costume, heraldry, and family chronicles. The history of the Great Seal of England has often been told, but the book contains not a little noteworthy matter less known, concerning the royal seals of dignity, following which come chapters upon the Privy Seals of Sovereigns, upon Episcopal Seals, and a number of others duly classified. Perhaps the numerous illustrations are as interesting as the text, having regard to the quaint and instructive pictures they present of people, places, costumes, and manners. The work is well written and produced in handsome style, and deserves a place in the library of every gentleman.

The reign of Louis XIV. has filled many of the top shelves of the library of piquant biography. Mr. H. Noel Williams, who has worked in this field before to good purpose, has now told us the story of Cardinal Mazarin and his nieces in a volume entitled "Five Fair Sisters" (Hutchinson). In its general outlines the matter is familiar enough, but to its re-telling Mr. Williams has brought practice, skill, and no little labour of research. The story is a strange blend of comedy and pathos. The five fair sisters—Hortense, Laure, Marie, Marianne, and Olympe Mancini—were all in their turn brought from Italy to France to serve as pawns in the political game of their crafty uncle, the Cardinal. To a certain extent the scheme succeeded beyond expectation. Three of the five became Duchesses, one a Countess, and one a Princess. That any one of them attained happiness is another question, and is a matter that naturally did not trouble the Cardinal. It is doubtful if in all his life of intriguing diplomacy Mazarin ever had a more difficult

tangle to unloose than that which arose from his match-making schemes concerning Marie Mancini. For the young King fell passionately in love with her, and it was only by the scheming of the Queen-Mother and the Cardinal that Louis was prevented from renouncing his compact of marriage with Maria Theresa. In the long and unattractive chronicle of Louis' loves, the story of Marie Mancini is the only pure and chivalrous page. From the disappointment Marie herself never recovered. A loveless marriage ended in a mental collapse, which is the most charitable explanation for her subsequent eccentric career. Next to Marie, the most interesting of the sisters is Hortense, who wedded the half-mad Duc de Mazarin, lived to be celebrated by Waller as one of the beauties in the seraglio of Charles II., and died at Chelsea in 1699. It is altogether an amazing family history, this of the five frail Romans, which Mr. Williams has woven into a narrative of great fascination and interest.

The qualities which make a man of science eminent are hardly those which enable him to shine as an autobiographer, and the book entitled "The Life and Experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe," Written by Himself (Macmillan), may disappoint a good many readers. Chemistry, as Sir Henry Roscoe laments, has counted for little in the education of the average Briton, and the life-story of a great chemist depends for its interest largely on the reader's power to appreciate the nature of his work. But this book is a pleasant record of a distinguished career, and will be of considerable value whenever Englishmen agree that educational questions deserve the kind of attention which our politicians are apparently unable to bestow on them, and entail other matters than the fabric of school-houses and the ecclesiastical opinions of pupil-teachers. For Sir Henry Roscoe's career has been largely devoted to advancing the claims of science

## CONCERNING DUTCH ART.

"REMBRANDT: a Memorial of his Tercentenary" (Heinemann) is M. Emile Michel's latest tribute to the master whom he has made his life study. And M. Michel is but one in a whole school of students—a school for the study of this miller's son, this spendthrift, this bankrupt; this plain man who had no taste for Italy, whither the cultured folk of his day must flock; who set at naught Raphael's art of draughtsmanship; whom his contemporaries describe as having "a predilection for the society of the vulgar." But yet Rembrandt is in himself a whole school—nay, a university—of art and life, and M. Michel and his fellows have gained most creditable degrees therein. Rembrandt himself was his own first student—his own unparalleled biographer. Not only did he paint himself in all the phases of his life, noting the fresh colour of his youthful cheek, the gay, curious apparel of those middle years of success, when he was the busiest portrait-painter of his time; the ageing face, the pathetic lines of care and grief that gathered round his eyes; but he observed these things from two points of view. At times he recorded the bare facts of his gaiety or his sorrow, with no touch of sympathy. How indifferent is the view that he has taken of his worn, unlively features in the old portrait of our National Gallery; while in another and still later portrait he has lifted sympathetic eyebrows at his own touching reflection in the glass, admitting Rembrandt the painter into the confidences of Rembrandt the man. What revelations of the indefatigable worker and student do we get in the many etchings of himself. In these, indeed, he is his own Gibbon, his own Michel: more, his own Rembrandt. "Rembrandt, with Touched Hair," "Rembrandt, with Staring Eyes," "Rembrandt, with Open Mouth": such are the titles that many must

bear. He has surprised himself at all the hours of the day and night; even rising from his couch to note the heavy lines of sleepy eyes dazzled with sudden light. We see, also, Rembrandt the actor, assuming expressions that will exercise his needle's skill. What need is there for the bust that has just been set up in his own city? Portraits of Rembrandt by an incomparable painter of portraits are in nearly every capital of Europe. Moreover, in all his works, Rembrandt is indirectly portrayed. We see the son in the pictures of his mother and father, the husband in all the renderings of Saskia's charming person—most patently in the etching of her on a bed of sickness—and the father in the magnificent series of portraits of Titus, his son. This son's full colour and handsome features were Rembrandt's chief riches at a period when all his goods were seized, and when, working in a bare studio, he painted pictures incomprehensible to the patrons of his earlier work. His advance was too sure and swift for his admirers. To-day we know that adversity and age were unheeded accidents of his life: in his art he progressed and triumphed each year that he lived, so that his latest canvases are the most noble, the most assured, the most beautiful. Mr. Heinemann has produced a desirable volume; the photographs from the paintings are quite admirable, though the etchings are inadequately reproduced.

A formula frequently recurring in "Landscape-Painting and Modern Dutch Artists" (The Baker and Taylor Co., New York), that art is something more than mere imitation of nature, might seem obvious to many of us and out-of-date as a battle-cry. But it is explained by reference to the title-page, for Canada and New York are writ large across it. The Great West, perhaps, does not care to read for itself the Ten o'Clocks and Renaissance Studies of a worn-out world, therefore it is right that they should be told the story simply, as to a little child. A chapter called "Various Opinions about Art" would serve very well as title for the whole. The opinions are sufficiently various to range between Omar Khayyâm and W. E. Henley; it is rare to find a page without one, and, perhaps, impossible to find anywhere the real opinion of Mr. Greenshields. He has been so elegantly educated that he could discourse with high culture on "my father, Mr. Shandy's" hypothetical white bear, and would bring distinguished "opinions" from every literature of the globe to bear upon his subject. We should have the white bear poetically treated by Dante and Pope; didactically, by Kant and Herbert Spencer; decoration and phantasy would be supplied by Pierre Loti and Mr. Yeats; but never would Mr. Greenshields give himself away, save, perhaps, to remark on its "snowy" whiteness. For between this variegated collection of Great Thoughts there peeps a string of phrases such as "glowing canvas," "sparkling colour," "restless waves," and "soft, hazy atmosphere." The author remarks in the course of an appreciation on Josef Israels, "We would like to draw particular attention to the artistic and charming way in which Israels puts the windows into his cottages." We would like to draw particular attention to the artistic and charming way in which Mr. Greenshields puts other people's poetry into his prose.



REMBRANDT'S "A MARCH OUT," MISNAMED "THE NIGHT WATCH."

REPRODUCED FROM E. MICHEL'S "REMBRANDT," BY PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHER, MR. W. HEINEMANN.

The picture has just been removed to a room specially built for it in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. It is so admirably hung and lighted that the whole room seems to be flooded with sunshine from the canvas; for it is not, as was supposed, a night picture. That idea and the erroneous title arose from the blackening of the painting by centuries of smoke. Quite two inches of the picture hitherto concealed by the frame are now left visible, and there is a story, hotly disputed by the critics, that the canvas was ruthlessly cut down. This picture was the cause of Rembrandt's fall from popularity, for it was commissioned by a society of arquebusiers, and in such compositions the painter was expected to give every portrait equal prominence. This the full-grown artist in Rembrandt forbade.

in the national education. Coming from a Liverpool commercial stock (which in the person of his grandfather, William Roscoe, unexpectedly produced an authority on the Italian Renaissance), Sir Henry has devoted a great part of his life to the rival city of Manchester, with whose University his name will always be associated. He has served on many Royal Commissions, and during his brief tenure of a seat in the House of Commons did much for the ventilation and sanitation of that institution. To prolong the lives of our legislators is an act of benevolence, though it may be of doubtful service to the community at large, but Sir Henry has more valid claims than this upon the public. His reminiscences of academic life in Germany form perhaps the most interesting part of the book, and his close friendship with Runsen, Pasteur, and other great men lends interest to his memories. He is justified in looking with pride on the public testimonies offered him at various times, and the record of his life would obviously have been incomplete without some mention of these. But one of the penalties of autobiography is that the printing in cold blood of the eulogies offered to oneself (however worthily earned) lends an ungraceful air of complacency to some of the pages. The book is too long, and though the author has a mild and genial sense of humour, we confess that we envy the imagination of a brother-reviewer who discovered that it abounded in good stories. It is of real importance in connection with the history of scientific and technical education, and may be valuable some day as a document illustrating the life of a cultivated circle in the North of England. For most social historians dwell far too much on London, forgetting that in science and politics our provincial cities are infinitely more important.



THE FIRST RUN FOR 1906 OF THE DEVON AND SOMERSET STAGHOUNDS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE PACK  
MASTER & HUNTSMAN CRACKING THEIR WHIPS



THE PACK WAITING FOR THE TUFERS  
WHILE THE TUFERS ARE OUT



THE HUNT AT PORLOCK



LUNCHEON TIME DURING TUFTING.



THE FIRST KILL AT ROSSMORE BEACH, PORLOCK



THE MASTER, HUNTSMAN, & PACK.



THE HUNTSMAN TAKES OUT THE TUFERS

HISTORY OF THE PACK.

Exmoor hunted as a Royal Forest in Queen Elizabeth's time.  
The Ranger, Hugh Pollard, kept a pack at Simonsbath.  
Acland family held the Mastership for many years before 1775  
Pack became subscription ... .. 1803  
Lord Fortescue hunted country at his own charge ... .. 1812  
The Pack (the last of the true staghounds) sold out of the country 1825

The famous Devon and Somerset Pack held its first run for the season on August 8, somewhat earlier than usual. The event, curiously enough, was almost coincident with the appearance of a poem on stag-hunting by Mr. John Davidson, whose lines breathe the spirit of the sport of Exmoor, and recall Whyte Melville's prose description in "Katerfelto."

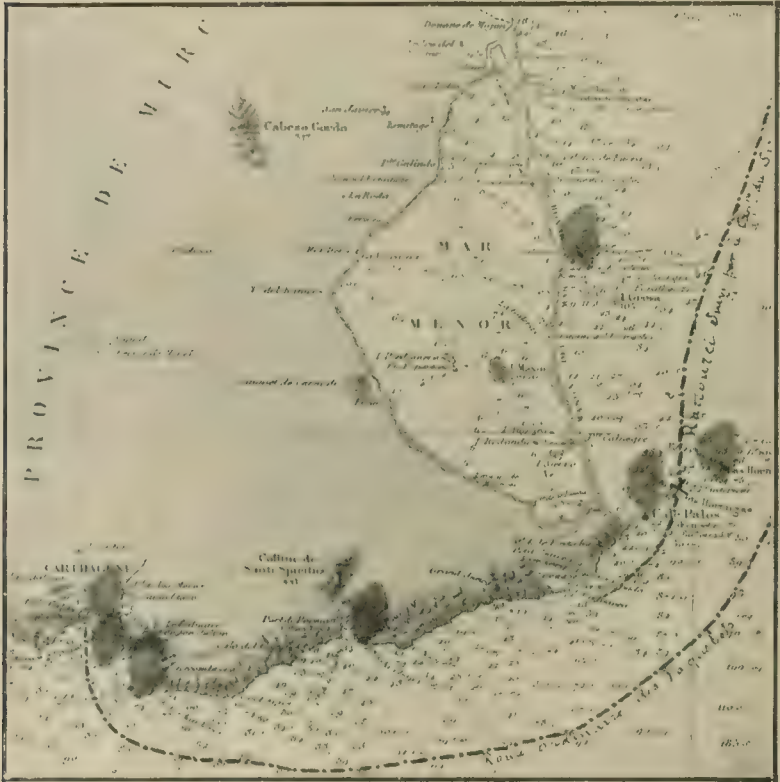
HISTORY OF THE PACK.—(Continued.)

Sir Arthur Chichester formed and hunted a new pack	1827-33
Country unhunted for the next four years...	...
Mr. Palk Collins reorganised the Hunt ...	1837
Funds failed ...	1841
Hon. Newton Fellows kept the pack ...	1847
Country hunted continuously since ...	1855



# A RECORD OF WRECKS: WHAT THE SEA SWALLOWS.

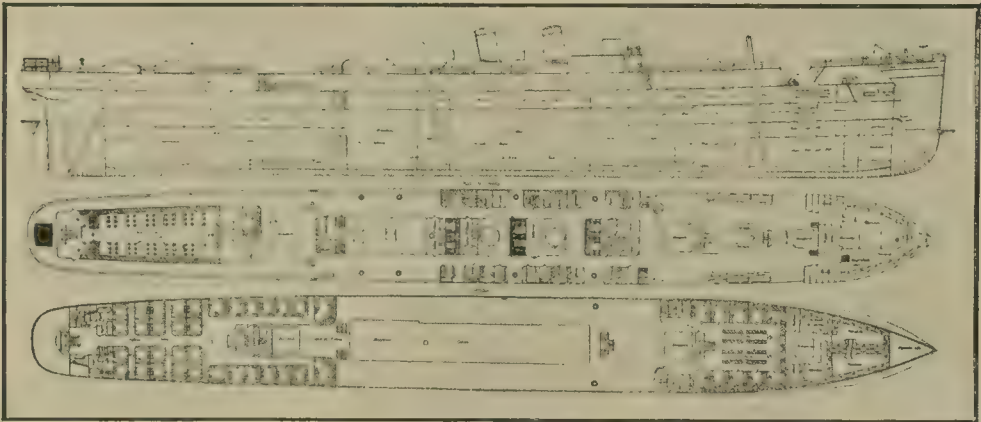
## THE LATEST GREAT SHIPWRECK.



THE TRUE AND FALSE COURSE OF THE "SIRIO": THE X SHOWS THE PLACE WHERE SHE STRUCK; THE UPPER LINE IS THE WRONG COURSE, THE LOWER THE CORRECT ONE.



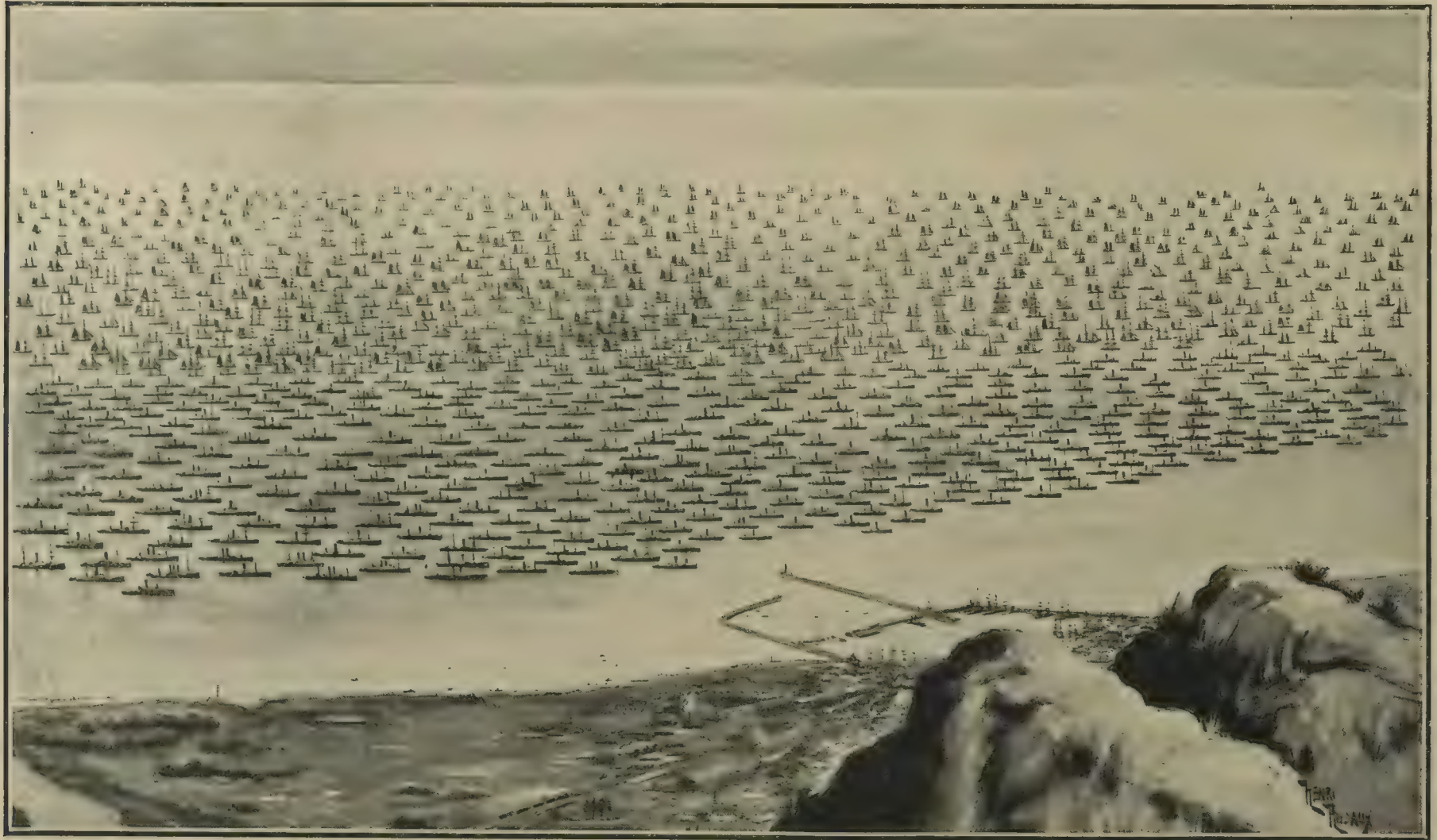
THE ILL FATED EMIGRANT-STEAMER "SIRIO."



PLAN OF THE "SIRIO'S" INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

## SUNK WITH 300 SOULS: THE TERRIBLE WRECK OF THE ITALIAN EMIGRANT STEAM-SHIP "SIRIO."

On August 5 the steamer "Sirio," the property of an Italian company, struck near Cape Palos, off the Spanish coast. She was bound for Buenos Ayres and Monte Video with 695 passengers, mostly emigrants, and 127 hands. The vessel was to touch at Cartagena, but got off her course, as shown on our chart, and went on the rocks. A terrible panic ensued, and the scenes were heart-rending. Many persons were crushed to death. Among the dead was a Roman Catholic Bishop. The "Sirio" was a steamer of 2275 tons net. She was built in 1883 at Glasgow, and was owned by the Navigazione Generale Italiana of Genoa. The Hormigas Islands, where the ship struck, are a very small group situated off the Mediterranean coast of Spain, near Cape de Palos, eighteen miles E. by N. of Cartagena.



ONE YEAR'S TOLL OF THE SEA: 1038 SHIPS WRECKED IN 1905.

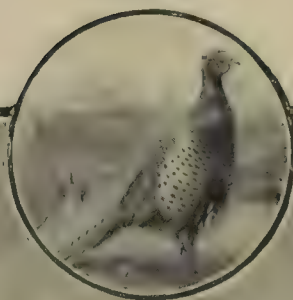
Wrecks such as that of the "Sirio" are mere nine-days wonders, although some, by reason of their terror, appeal more to the popular imagination than others. It is only by such graphic presentations as this that we realise how vast a fleet the ocean engulfs year by year. In 1905, the "Bureau Veritas" tells us, 389 steam-ships and 649 sailing-vessels were lost—a total of 1038.



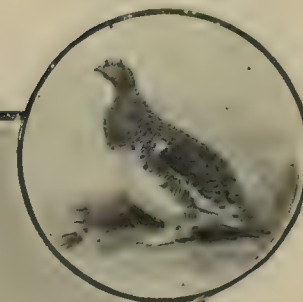
BLACK GAME.



PHEASANT.



WILLOW GROUSE.



# BLACK GAME

# AND ITS HYBRIDS.



1. HYBRID BLACK GAME AND WILLOW GROUSE, NORWAY.

2. HYBRID BLACK GAME AND PHEASANT.

3. HYBRID BLACK GAME AND CAPERCAILLIE (MALE), NORWAY.

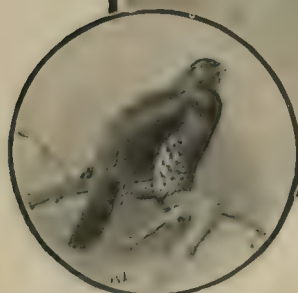
4. HYBRID BLACK GAME AND GROUSE (MALE), FORFARSHIRE.

## HYBRIDS OF BLACK GAME WITH THE WILLOW GROUSE, THE PHEASANT, THE CAPERCAILLIE, AND THE GROUSE.

DRAWN BY G. E. LODGE.

These studies were made from specimens in the British Museum of Natural History. The small medallions contain drawings of the birds from which the hybrids are descended.

CAPERCAILLIE.



GROUSE.





## AN ISLAND FOR THE BENEDICTINES, AND OTHER THEMES.



THE GATEHOUSE, WITH THE NAVE OF THE CHURCH ON THE LEFT.



THE ABBOT OF THE ENGLISH BENEDICTINES:  
DOM AELRED CARLYLE, O.S.B.



THE GATEHOUSE AND TOWER,  
CALDEY ISLAND.



CALDEY ISLAND FROM THE GILTAR CLIFFS, NEAR TENBY.

### AN ENGLISH ISLAND PURCHASED BY ENGLISH BENEDICTINE MONKS: CALDEY ISLAND, IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

Caldey Island, in the Bristol Channel, has been purchased by the English Benedictine Brothers, a community connected with the Church of England. Four and a half years ago they were living on the island, but they removed to Painsthorpe Abbey, York. That house has, however, grown too small for the brothers, and they have now acquired the whole island of Caldey, where they are erecting new buildings. In the fifth century Caldey was the home of Celtic monks. The photographs are reproduced by the courtesy of the Abbot.



A CHILDREN'S EDEN: GERMAN SCHOOL-CHILDREN IN BATHING DRESS  
DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

During the hot weather many classes were held out of doors in English schools, but they do this sort of thing more thoroughly in Germany. The photograph shows the mistress and pupils of a school near Oranienburg, in Germany, at tea. It will be noticed that many of them are in bathing and other similar costumes suitable to the hot weather.



VISITED BY THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN: FYVIE CASTLE,  
ABERDEENSHIRE.

During their visit to Scotland, the King and Queen of Spain were the guests of Lord and Lady Leith at Fyvie Castle, on the Ythan. The castle is one of the finest examples of the Scotch baronial style. The house is said to be haunted by a green lady, who appears on one of the staircases whenever evil threatens the family.



‘No Voice, however feeble, lifted up for Truth ever Dies.’

# THE GENIUS OF THIS LIFE, COMMON SENSE!

‘We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on,  
We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;

We choose the shadow, but the sun  
That casts it shines behind us still.

And each good thought or action moves the dark world nearer to the sun.’—WHITTIER.

Nothing happens by Chance. We have Eyes and see not.

THERE ARE MORE THINGS IN HEAVEN AND EARTH THAN ARE DREAMT OF IN OUR PHILOSOPHY.

*It is for you to find out why your ears are boxed.*

## AN IMAGE OF HUMAN LIFE. INCAPACITY MEETS WITH THE SAME PUNISHMENT AS CRIME. NATURE'S LAWS.

‘Nor love thy life nor hate; but whilst thou livest live well.’—MILTON.

“Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon us winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to *learn at least* the names and moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allows his sons, or the State which allows its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us—and, *more or less, of those who are connected with us*—do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are *what we call the laws of Nature*. The player on the one side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, *just*, and *patient*. But also we know, *to our cost*, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of



overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And who plays ill is checkmated—*without haste, but without remorse.*

“My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather *lose than win*. And *I should accept it as an image of human life.*

“The great mass of mankind are the ‘Poll,’ who pick up just enough to get through without much discredit. *Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again.* Nature's pluck means extermination.

“Ignorance is visited as sharply as *wilful* disobedience—incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first; but the *blow without the word*. It is left to you to find out *why your ears are boxed.*”—HUXLEY.

“*Nature's Laws*. I must repeat, are eternal; her small still voice, speaking from the inmost heart of us, shall not, under terrible penalties, be disregarded. No man can depart from the truth without damage to himself.”—T. CARLYLE.

“INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL.”—Goethe.  
SUBSTANCES IN THE BLOOD THAT ARE HURTFUL AND INJURIOUS TO HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology:

“Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of these excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various tissues of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a single tissue of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should.”

Were we to mention the many and various diseases caused or produced by blood poisoning, it would require more space than we have at command. To hinder the poison from gaining admission, you must sustain the vital powers by adding to the blood what is continually being lost from various circumstances, and by that means you prevent the poison being retained in the body. The effect of Eno's ‘Fruit Salt’ is to take away all morbid poisons and supply that which promotes healthy secretions only by natural means. The chemical nature or antidotal power of Eno's ‘Fruit Salt’ is to expel the foreign substance or render it inert (by natural means only). If we could maintain sufficient vital power we could keep the poison from doing any harm. That power is best attained by following the Rules for Life (see page 10 in Pamphlet) and using, according to directions, Eno's ‘Fruit Salt,’ which by its healthy action keeps the secretions in perfect order only by soothing and natural laws, or in other words it is impossible to overstate its great power in preventing unnecessary suffering and disease.

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION AS

## ENO'S ‘FRUIT SALT.’

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES:—“After 25 years' use I have found a cup of hot tea, taken in the morning about a quarter of an hour after a dose of ENO'S ‘FRUIT SALT,’ a great boon.”

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S ‘FRUIT SALT.’ Without it you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Limited, ‘Fruit Salt’ Works, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.



## LADIES' PAGES.

SCHLOSS Friedrichshof, where the King and the Kaiser met, is the creation and memorial of the distinguished, noble, but unfortunate Princess Royal of Great Britain, the German Empress Frederick, who was the sister of our own King and the mother of the Kaiser. The Castle is also a memorial of the admiration and affection that the late Empress received from another woman, for the large sum that it cost to erect was part of a great bequest made to her by the Duchesse de Galliera. She was an enormously rich and very charitable lady, whose only child, her son and natural heir, was a practical Socialist, and refused to accept wealth that he had not earned. He adored his mother, but he would not consent to share the luxury of her home, and earned his own humble livelihood as a teacher. It was at his desire that the Duchesse gave away large sums in her lifetime and bequeathed the rest to public purposes or to those whom she thought were public benefactors, as she held the enlightened and wisely benevolent Empress Frederick to be. The Musée Galliera in Paris is another of the creations of the wealth of the Duchesse de Galliera, and the city of Genoa has a great hospital and other charities endowed by the same lady. The Empress Frederick built her palace to be the home of her widowhood, and it is full of the artistic collections of many sorts that she made in her lifetime. She bequeathed it to one of her daughters, who resides in it now with her family. There could be no more appropriate place for a meeting between King Edward and his nephew, but the King would be saddened by the memory that the last time he was there was to bid a last farewell to his elder sister, whom he much loved and admired.

Lord Haddo, the eldest son of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Lady Aberdeen, has given in his marriage to the mother of one of his college chums the latest example of a class of union that has really almost become the fashion of late years. Generally speaking, however, when a young man marries a lady much his senior she has a great deal to give him in money or social position. It is quite exceptional for such a good *parti* as an heir to a peerage to make such a match. Curiously enough, the only other child yet married of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lady Marjorie, also chose a contemporary of her parents for her partner; but for a girl to marry a middle-aged man is a long-familiar union—something to which the world is habituated; indeed, the marriage of a girl of twenty with a man of fifty would hardly receive comment on the score of years. People always say when this point is mentioned, "Oh, but that is quite different!" But perhaps in some ways there is less to object to in the marriage of a young man with a woman considerably his senior than in the reverse case. However the argument goes, the fact is notorious that quite a large number of such marriages have been



A DRESS FOR THE MOORS.

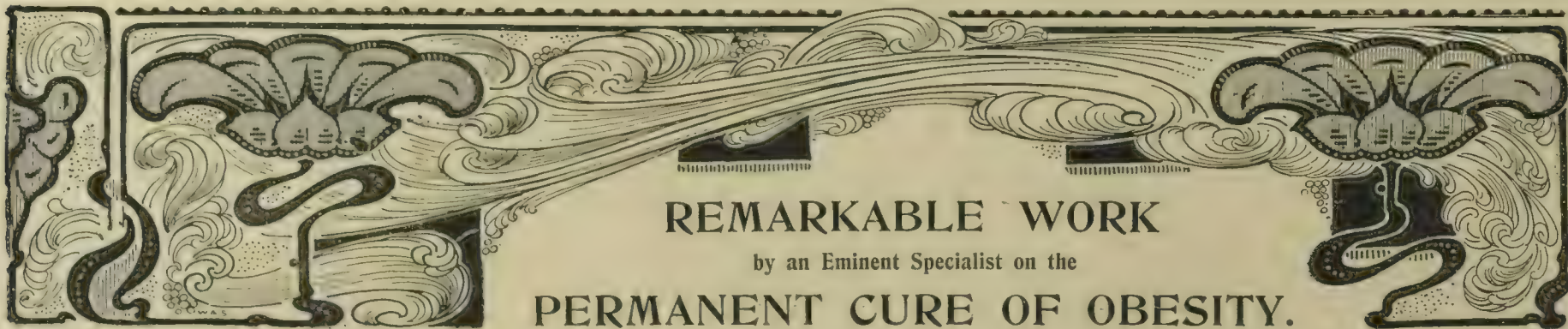
A most practical and smart costume for shooting is here depicted. It is built in a brown heather mixture tweed, trimmed and faced with tan leather, of which also the buttons and pocket flaps are made.

made in Society since "George Eliot" and Lady Burdett-Coutts set the fashion of it a quarter of a century ago, and those marriages seem to have at least reached the average of success.

"George Eliot," with an unconsciously prophetic spirit, defended her own marriage with a man of half her years (she was sixty, and I believe Mr. Cross, her second husband and biographer, was not quite thirty when they were married) long before she had any prospect of ever doing such a thing herself. Writing of the marriage of Thackeray's daughter with Mr. Richmond Ritchie, the famous novelist said (in a private letter) that this was "one of several instances that have recently come under my notice" of young men of much intellect and culture showing that to them "the intellectual attraction is stronger than any other" in choosing a partner for life. By a coincidence, the son of the marriage that drew this explanation of its meaning from "George Eliot" was himself married last week, just two days after Lord Haddo. Mr. William Thackeray Ritchie, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, married Miss Margaret Booth, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Booth, whose researches into the condition of the poor are famous.

An International Women's Suffrage Convention has been held in Copenhagen from Aug. 7 to 11. The municipality gave a large reception to open the proceedings, and there were present two hundred delegates from twelve different countries. The English representatives included Mrs. Henry Fawcett and her daughter (the "above-the-Senior-Wrangler" mathematician); Mrs. Montefiore, who has recently resisted payment of her taxes because she was not represented; and Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson, who was long the head physician of the great hospital for women in Bombay. The "Alliance" which calls this meeting was founded at an International Convention held at Washington in 1902, which was attended by delegates from almost every country, Mrs. Fenwick-Miller representing the English and Scottish National Societies. The idea is to exchange information and to cultivate sympathy amongst the women of the whole world who are interested in promoting the public influence and services of their sex. The President is now an American lady, Mrs. Chapman Catt. She had to report at Copenhagen that the recent "referendum" of the women's voting question to the men voters of the State of Oregon has not met with complete success, though 36,902 voters marked their ballot in favour, an increase of nearly 11,000 favourable votes since the question was last submitted in Oregon in 1900. There was still, however, this year an adverse majority of just over 10,000. The "Wholesale Liquor Dealers' and Brewers' Association" sent out a special whip against it, declaring it to be "of vital importance to the trade" to defeat Women's Suffrage, and calling on all the 2000 dealers in liquor to beg votes against it from their

[Continued overleaf.]



## REMARKABLE WORK

by an Eminent Specialist on the

## PERMANENT CURE OF OBESITY.

THE name of the great specialist, Mr. F. Cecil Russell, is as inseparably connected with the treatment of obesity as that of any other eminent man with some other particular affliction which he has made his special study. If any of our stout friends desire to know what he has accomplished in this field of medical research, let him (or her) procure a copy of Mr. Russell's remarkable book, "Corpulency and the Cure." This great work may always be obtained by any *bona-fide* inquirer who will send three penny stamps for postage to F. C. Russell, Woburn House, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C. With its 256 pages of well-arranged facts, the book presents a mine of valuable information for men and women who suffer from, or who are beginning to dread, the affliction of abnormal stoutness. Many of these facts so ably set forth are of vital moment, as, for instance, when the author deals with the danger attending the accumulation of fat round the muscles of the heart, the impaired action of which invites disaster. For this danger alone obesity is always a grave menace to health, and merits serious thought.

The famous "Russell" treatment, whilst permanently expelling the gross masses of unhealthy internal fat, and re-beautifying the outward form, banishes once and for all these impending dangers without the slightest strain on the constitution. There is no fear of a recurrence. Why, then, be in any more distress when safety is at hand?

The celerity with which the "Russell" treatment disposes of the superfluous fat may be gauged by the scale test. This, within four-and-twenty hours of beginning the treatment, will prove a decrease of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 2 lb., the latter figure being frequently exceeded in extreme cases of corpulency. From that point until complete cure there is a gratifying daily reduction. Mr. Russell's treatment is, in every respect, sound and admirable. The subject regains a healthy appetite and perfect digestive powers. The fat-reducing systems of old absolutely relied on partial starvation and dangerous drugs to effect what was never more than a temporary decrease of weight. The "Russell" treatment relies on strengthening food without any disagreeable restrictions,

whilst it is all the time radically obliterating the excessive fat and destroying the liability to its recurrence. Hence renewed strength and nerve power, richer blood, a clear, healthy skin and complexion. A course of "Russell" means emphatically an improvement in health, strength, muscle, and brain, as well as renewed shapeliness of figure and limbs, and correct facial outlines.

The "Russell" treatment is pleasant to follow, and perfectly harmless. The recipe of the admirable tonic preparation forming the basis of the treatment is given in "Corpulency and the Cure." In this there is no trace of any non-vegetable or hurtful ingredient. The "Russell" régime is essentially an inexpensive home treatment, which can be followed without the most intimate friend being any the wiser.

Stout readers are most cordially advised to send for a copy of "Corpulency and the Cure," to the address given above. They will be well rewarded for the trouble.

## A GREAT TREATMENT.

Conclusive testimony as to the really marvellous permanent cures of obesity effected by the famous "Russell" treatment is afforded by the thousand extracts from statements voluntarily made by the patients themselves which are published in "Corpulency and the Cure" (19th edition), by F. Cecil Russell, the standard work on the causes and the cure of stoutness. The originals of these remarkable letters are carefully preserved at Woburn House, and may always be referred to as proof of *bona-fides*. Many doctors have verified these written statements, with the result that a large number of cures have been wrought by the "Russell" treatment through the advice and recommendation of the medical profession.

Where all other methods of permanently reducing weight have always failed, the "Russell" treatment has invariably succeeded. This lasting curative effect, and the essentially tonic nature of the chief preparation employed, differentiate the "Russell" treatment from all other remedies. As the decrease of fat steadily proceeds day by day, the patient gets stronger. The appetite is vastly improved, and the increased amount of nourishment consumed goes to the formation

of muscular tissue. The nerve-centres are revitalised and brain-power is increased. The reduction of fat is not only abdominal, but is proportionate over the entire body-surface. Moreover, the dangerous deposits of internal fat that impede the free action of the vital organs—the heart, liver, and kidneys—are destroyed and eliminated from the system with infinite benefit to the general health.

The preparation employed is a harmless liquid of pure vegetable ingredients (the recipe is given in "Corpulency and the Cure"). It has no disagreeable after-effects, and can be taken by the most delicate persons with advantage on account of its tonic properties. The "Russell" treatment requires no stringent dietary nor any violent sweating exercises. It is in every respect pleasant and convenient.

Twenty-four hours after beginning the treatment there is, in quite ordinary cases of stoutness, a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 2 lb. Day by day there is a persistent diminution, with slight fluctuations, until the attainment of normal weight and elegant proportions calls for the discontinuance of the treatment.

"Corpulency and the Cure" contains in its 256 pages a mass of information that every stout person should know. None could read this admirable treatise without benefit, treatment or no treatment, for the condition of over-stoutness presents many dangers of which many fat people are not at all apprehensive. "Corpulency and the Cure" is an invaluable contribution to science.

## FREE COPIES

of the standard work on the Causes and Cure of Obesity. On receipt of three penny stamps to defray postage under plain sealed envelope, Mr. F. Cecil Russell, Woburn House, 27, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C., will be pleased to forward to all readers of "The Illustrated London News" a gratis copy of his authoritative work, "Corpulency and the Cure" (256 pages 8vo). It contains the most exhaustive information on the causes and cure of obesity, besides a thousand testimonials from the author's patients, and as many extracts from the Press. All communications treated as strictly private.



## BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING AT WARING'S.

NO article of furniture is of more importance than the bedstead. Upon good rest depends good health, and good rest is intimately associated with the bedstead and bedding. Though comfort and utility are the prime considerations, there is no need for them to be divorced from taste and beauty. Waring's have an immense stock of bedsteads, which, whether of wood or metal, are designed to be attractive to the eye as well as restful to the body. It would rather surprise most people to see the many different kinds of bedsteads that are on view at Waring's magnificent new galleries in Oxford Street. The same comprehensiveness which rules throughout the vast establishment rules equally in the bedstead department. The goods on show there cover the whole range of bedstead manufacture. The immense variety in style, design, and price, greatly simplifies the selection of a bedstead. It would, indeed, be a marvel if the prospective customer could not find amongst this complete and varied stock something which exactly suited his or her requirements, both in the matter of style and price.

As a rule, the bedsteads lean strongly in the direction of simplicity, both of design and upholstery; the old four-poster is banished except from the antique department; the half-tester is a thing of the past; even overhead draperies of the most artistic description are reserved for the dainty examples of French bedsteads; and the chief run is on the more hygienic models, wherein curtains are conspicuous by their absence. But whether these bedsteads are of polished brass, or enamelled metal, or of plain, stained, or enamelled wood, they are characterised by three qualities—*style, strength, and inexpensiveness*. The iron or brass bedstead is the most popular to-day, owing chiefly to its sanitary advantages, yet many people still cling to the wooden type, and to such the excellent examples on show at Waring's will at once appeal. In design and finish they will satisfy the most æsthetic taste, and in a sanitary aspect they leave nothing

to be desired, as the treatment to which the wood is subjected makes it proof against all kinds of insects. A representative specimen may be mentioned.



THE GUINEA OAK BEDSTEAD AT WARING'S.

This bedstead is of oak, of simple yet attractive design, and the workmanship is beyond reproach. It is sold, including the wire spring, at a guinea, and, needless to say, the demand for it is enormous. Other beautiful examples are shown in mahogany, plain and inlaid, and in white enamel, at astonishingly low prices. Coming to the plain japanned iron bedstead, there is one remarkably cheap. It is ticketed 15s. 6d., and is a substantially

fitted and well-finished article. One rather novel arrangement of the iron bedstead is in cabinet form. It is a style which will be found very suitable for a bed-sitting room, as, when not in use, it folds up and occupies very little space. It is only 29s. 6d. Then there are some attractive black-and-brass bedsteads running from 27s. 6d. upwards. Twin bedsteads finished in enamel and brass are selling at 52s. 6d. per pair, and in "all brass" from £6 15s. per pair. Exceptional value is offered in children's cots. There is one in black and brass at 19s. 6d., another in stained mahogany at 28s. 6d. "All brass" cots range in price from £4 9s. 6d. One of the Showrooms is devoted to bedsteads of a higher class. Amongst these are included some beautiful Italian and French designs; the former, which have the characteristic long headposts and wings, can be had from £6 10s. upwards. French beds are less expensive, the price ranging from £4 12s. 6d. The brass bedstead in the past has played but an insignificant part in the decoration of the home. It has held its place solely on the grounds of expediency. Happily, however, it is now assuming a greater importance. The artistic element has been brought in by Waring's, and the brass bedstead is rapidly on its way to its rightful place as the key-note of the bed-room scheme. In the production of house-furnishings Waring's aim and achievement is artistic effect combined with comfort and utility. In their selection of bedsteads they are equally successful. The great majority of the designs now on view are quite new, and are possessed of exceptional decorative merits without losing anything of their prime purpose.

A note may be added of the excellent quality of bedding supplied by Waring's. This is made of thoroughly purified wool at their own factories at Hammersmith by experienced workmen under expert supervision. In its preparation and manufacture everything is studied that promotes hygiene and comfort.

# CARRON

## XVIIIth CENTURY DESIGN FIRE GRATES.



for distinctiveness in design and beauty of finish "Carron" XVIIIth Century Design Firegrates are considered amongst the finest extant. The designs from which the same are taken are creations of eminent artists engaged at Carron over a century ago when art in Iron received such high expression, and strict attention to detail was the aim of every artist and craftsman.

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employés, their tradesmen, their landlords, and everybody they could influence! The women of Finland, however, reported with joy to the Copenhagen Congress that the Tsar has signed their Constitution granting, as he was asked by the Finnish men to do, absolutely equal rights in that province to men and women—the vote for all over twenty-four years of age, and a right to sit in Parliament if elected; while the women of Holland stated that their enfranchisement is now a Government measure, and therefore likely soon to be successful. The British women had only to tell that the Premier has expressed himself personally thoroughly in favour of Women's Suffrage, and that he has also stated that his Government are "very favourably disposed to, and if opportunity offers will gladly facilitate," a private member's Bill allowing women to be elected to County Councils, and thus, of course, to sit again on the Education Committees of this country as representatives directly elected.

Those who, in the recent sales, bought wearing apparel which they do not now feel quite pleased with may comfort themselves with the philosophy of a Chinaman "ladies' tailor" of whom a friend has just told me. She gave him a dress to make up exactly like a pattern gown which she handed over. Now, according to one's preconceived notions, that Chinese tailor would have proceeded to copy every darn and reproduce by the aid of art every spot of the old garment upon the new one. But no—far from it! He brought back the new gown very nicely made, but entirely different from the pattern one. To the wrath and remonstrances of the destined wearer, he unblinkingly and calmly replied, "Missee likee this one too, velly muchee, blime bye!" There was excellent sense beneath that exasperating assurance. Clothes, indeed, are much like other servants. It is difficult to be sure until the experiment has been tried how much use they are going to be, and whether or not their service will be congenial. Garments that one expected to be most useful prove to be uncomfortable, or only rarely suitable; hats that one bought with high hopes turn out unbecoming when they get home; wraps that should have been wearable nearly all the year round are found to be practically always either too light or too heavy for the temperature. But then, on the other hand, if one cannot afford to fling out of the wardrobe at once anything that seems to be of this disappointing disposition, it often follows that the Chinaman's philosophy proves absolutely true. So do not be discouraged about anything whatsoever that you have been induced to purchase. Make the best of it, and very probably you will "likee velly muchee blime bye"!

This is absolutely the dullest time of all the year for fashion news. Everybody is now supplied with the last article of necessary raiment, and is off with it in trunks; there will be nothing new for the next six weeks, and not much till even longer away from now. If it were not for the great American invasion, the shopkeepers in the West End of London might as well all be taking a holiday this time of year. But the Americans are there, and the shop-windows testify to the fact by the unaccustomed signs on the articles stating the price in unfamiliar dollars and cents. The American ladies are not at all popular as



A GARDEN-PARTY GOWN.

This pretty dress for country-house visiting is in white silk muslin with cross-over bodice; the trimming is of lace, which also forms the vest.

customers. They have very exaggerated ideas of the cheap prices they ought to pay in England, and make themselves uncomfortable and the saleswomen indignant with the suggestion that they are being overcharged because of their nationality. Then they bring with them their custom of treating a shop as a free exhibition, an amusement in which they may indulge if they so please without spending anything. The American "stores," like the popular Paris "magasins," are, in fact, laid out to meet this notion. Their goods are lavishly displayed on counters or hanging up, so that the prospective customer can gaze at the novelties and the pretty things, and even handle them, without attracting any attention or meeting with any obstacle from the shop-assistants. It is certain that in the States and in Paris alike this policy is found to answer; the woman who only intended to "walk through and look" is captured by her fancy and despoiled by her desires, and buys where she meant merely to amuse herself. In London, a civil-meaning but doubtfully politic custom makes a shopwalker bear down instantly on the entering guest and demand to know her wishes. Thus, the American customer and the English shop-assistant fail to appreciate one another. Nevertheless, all the goods are ticketed nowadays in dollars and cents, and one hears the American tongue on every side. Laces, silks, furs, and other articles that are fairly independent of fashion particularly attract at this season of the year. But for any changes in fashion we must wait awhile.

Every cook knows the virtues and uses of "Lemco," as Liebig's Extract of Meat Company now call their extract, to protect the purchaser against imitations. A very useful addition to the kitchen armoury is a little book just issued by the Liebig Company, with the title "Lemco New Dishes," a copy of which will be sent free by Messrs. Spiers and Pond, New Bridge Street, to any of my readers who ask for it, mentioning the name of this paper. The recipes are all high-class ones, yet practical and not too difficult for any ordinary cook. They are novel, too, chiefly dainty entrées, and the dishes will be specially acceptable additions to the country-house menu at this season. The deadly monotony of the English table is its chief fault, and these recipes will greatly assist in counteracting that tendency.

I gladly comply (by my Editor's leave) with a plea from the Hon. Secretary of "The Incorporated National Lending Library for the Blind," to urge the cause of that excellent institution. Nothing can be more deserving of help than this effort to diminish the dullness and dependence of those who "sit in darkness." For many misfortunes the sufferers have themselves largely to blame; the blind are pure victims of calamity. Money is urgently wanted to meet the cost of sending the Braille-written books for the blind, which are necessarily large and heavy, through the post, as many of the blind readers are very poor persons. The librarian is Miss E. W. Austin, 125, Queen's Road, Bayswater. FILOMENA.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of St. Albans is leaving England at the end of August on his holiday, and hopes that by that time a sum of £30,000 may be assured for the Essex bishopric. Very successful meetings have been held during the summer, and the Mayors of Colchester

Mr. William Temple, younger son of the late Archbishop Temple, is to be one of the speakers at the Church Congress. Along with Mr. Cripps, K.C., he will take part in the discussion on elementary schools.

The ancient church of Jamestown, Virginia, is about to celebrate its tercentenary. Here the early settlers worshipped in a wooden structure, which was soon burnt by the Indians. A fine picture of Jamestown as it was

arouse a deeper interest in the work which the Church of England is doing in distant parts of the Empire and in heathen lands. The Bishop of London has promised to attend and speak on the opening evening. V.

The winner of the International Shorthand Speed Competition at Baltimore, U.S.A., was Mr. Sidney H. Godfrey, who achieved the remarkable record of 250



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

## KING ALFONSO INSPECTS HIS OWN BRITISH REGIMENT, THE 16th LANCERS, AT BULFORD CAMP.

On August 11 King Alfonso inspected the 16th Lancers, of which he is honorary Colonel. His Majesty passed up and down the lines, and saw the regiment march past at the walk, the trot, and the gallop. The King, addressing the men, said that he looked upon it as a great honour to be their honorary Colonel. He asked Colonel Wyndham to convey to the regiment his appreciation of its smartness on parade. The 16th Lancers write upon their colours the names of Talavera, Fuentes d'Onoro, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nive, Waterloo, Bhurtpur, Afghanistan, Ghuznee, Maharajpur, Aliwal and Soobraon.

and Waltham, who are both Nonconformists, have warmly supported the scheme.

Most of the Bishops are now away on holiday, except those who have been conducting seaside missions. The Bishop of Manchester has been indefatigable in his work at Blackpool, and the strain of speaking in the open air has not told unduly on his voice. Dr. Knox and his devoted helpers are now taking a much-needed rest.

under the first colonists is given by Miss Mary Johnston in her novel, "By Order of the Company."

The Bishop of Birmingham is to conduct a retreat for business men at Queen's College, Birmingham, on Sunday, Sept. 30. Those who attend will arrive on Saturday evening and leave early on Monday.

A foreign missionary exhibition is to be held in the spring of next year at Shoreditch. The object is to

words per minute. Of his achievement he writes—"The pen used by me was a 'Swan' Fountain Pen purchased six years ago, and which has been in constant use."

The delightful cruises to Norway which the Orient Royal Mail Line has organised have been most successful, and the *Ophir's* passengers have been loud in praise of the beauties and pleasures of the trip. The last of the Norway cruises for the season begins on Aug. 25.

# ANCIENT EGYPTIAN MAGIC EMBLEMS

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"Ankh"  
Diamond Brooches,  
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"Ankh"—Long Life.  
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"Nefer"—Happiness.  
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Enamelled Brooch,  
£3 10s.



"Ankh" Brooch, Gold and  
Enamel, £2 5s.  
Diamonds & Enamel, £5 5s.



Diamond Earrings,  
£10 to £200.



"Ankh"  
Gold Charm, £1.  
Diamonds, £4 10s.

## "ANKH" JEWELLERY

"The latest  
thing in lucky  
tokens is the  
'Ankh.'"

Queen, May 26, "Ankh" Diamond  
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Pearl and Diamond Earrings,  
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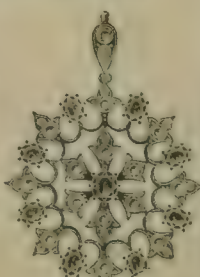
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A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.  
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 Restores the Colour to Carpets.  
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 So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

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# G.W.R.

## NEW SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE to the LOVELY THAMES VALLEY.

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## ART NOTES.

SIR Charles Tennant, besides being a Trustee of the National Gallery, had a second great responsibility—the guardianship of his own splendid collection of pictures. Constable's "Waterloo Bridge" is certainly a picture that deserves an often misused word—it is a masterpiece; nothing in the national collections represents Constable's genius so forcibly as that astonishingly powerful canvas. While it would be quite reasonable to let the private buyer—and the private buyer generally contrives to be an American—secure Sir Charles Tennant's splendid Reynolds, his Gainsborough, and his Hoppner, it would indeed be a thing to regret if the "Waterloo Bridge" ever got upon the market and left England. In the hands of the new Baronet the Tennant Collection is, happily, secure from all vicissitudes likely to lead to its dispersal.

Signor Boni has emerged without loss of limb or reputation from certain excavations in the Forum of Trajan. Critics of his endeavours in that direction predicted that Signor Boni would bring down the column; but they seemed to find comfort in the assurance that Rome's official excavator, in that case, would bring it down upon himself, and that he could not escape with his life. But so far from doing damage, he now believes that his digging has made it evident that precautionary measures would in any case have been necessary to ensure the safety of the column.

The prize-winning works of the National Art Competition are housed in the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert Museum; and thus are the arts of East and West found hand in hand. Let youth be the excuse on

the one hand for the not always favourable conclusions that must be drawn from comparisons. At least, Mr. Cyril Norris, of the Battersea Polytechnic, has earned a prize for the wholly admirable drawing from a cast. It is work of a high finish, wherein a good share of character has been retained. Miss Gertrude Butlin, of Holmfirth,

the pictures under his charge in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Many Americans lately in London brought tales of the disastrous treatment that had been allotted to Old Master canvases since his assumption of his new duties. But faith in Mr. Fry's quite unusually good judgment in such matters has been fully justified. The American correspondent of the *Burlington Magazine* points out that three of the pictures which it had been declared were unwisely restored had not been subjected to any treatment at all.

Les Amis du Louvre set no little pride on the energy which they find they have provoked in other countries. They feel, a French paper asserts, that they must in part be thanked for the acquisition of the Velasquez "Venus." Moreover, it is suggested that the National Art Collections Fund Society—if that be its clumsy title—should encourage a wider membership. Les Amis du Louvre reap many advantages from their public-spiritedness. They have invitations to attend all artistic functions of importance in Paris, and they also organise visits to the museums and private collections that are not open to the public. Twenty francs, the amount of the subscription, is well spent in every sense by these benefactors of the arts. Some such scheme would, one thinks, be almost equally popular in this country. W. M.



Photo, Frank Wade.

## THE LOSS OF AN EGYPTIAN RELIC: FALL OF THE "VIRGIN'S TREE."

By the fall of the "Virgin's Tree" at Matarieh, in Lower Egypt, the pious and curious in that country have lost an object of deep interest and holy associations. There is no doubt, of course, that the sycamore of Matarieh was not the real tree under which the Holy Family rested during their flight into Egypt, but the story goes that it sprang from the seed of the original.

has also well deserved her bronze medal. Several students of talent hail from Liverpool—Miss Effie Spicer, Mr. Harvey Butler, and Mr. William Watts contribute drawings of decided merit.

Mr. Roger Fry has weathered the many assertions that he had been indiscreet in the cleaning of some of

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Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., the distinguished authority on Hygienic Science and Health Questions, is evidently a believer in Thomas Carlyle's doctrine that there is no utility in pointing out misfortunes unless you at the same time indicate the remedy. In his remarkable little book, "The Art of Living," just issued from the press, Dr. Wilson not only points out that "Our first duty to ourselves is to check illness at the outset," but he follows up this admonition with the more welcome information how we are to do it. He, so to speak, says: "You have the evil of ill-health to fight. Now, here's the weapon to fight with. Strike for freedom." For example, he says: "Suppose a person has run down—feels languid and is easily tired. If he neglects this warning—for all such signs and symptoms are Nature's warning to us—the possibility is that he will pass further afield into the great lone land of disease. Can he do anything to save himself from such a disastrous result? In the vast majority of cases he can restore his vigour." How? Dr. Wilson tells his reader how without delay, adding at once this remarkable statement: "Probably he will be advised to take a tonic. This in the main is good advice. Unfortunately the number of tonics is legion, but if there exists any preparation which can combine in itself the properties of a tonic and restorative, and which at the same time can contribute to the nourishment and building up of the enfeebled body, it is evident such an agent must prove of the utmost value to everybody. I have found such a tonic and restorative in the preparation known as Sanatogen." How the distinguished author found this tonic he tells us in an interesting bit of autobiography. "Recovering from an attack of Influenza," he says, "and suffering from the severe weakness incidental to that ailment, Sanatogen was brought under my notice. I gave it a fair trial, and the results were all that could have been desired. In a short time my appetite improved, the weakness was conquered, and without the use of any other medicine or preparation I was restored to health." It is easy to believe that this experience led the doctor to make a thorough investigation into this specific which had served him so well. Sanatogen, he tells us, "combines two distinct elements—one tonic and the other nutritive." Further, it is no "secret" remedy, for, as he pertinently observes, "Its composition is well known, otherwise medical men would not prescribe it." What the tonic and nutritive elements of Sanatogen are, and how they effect so much good, Dr. Wilson describes in simple, convincing terms. The whole passage is too long to quote, but one important remark of the writer may be given, namely, that one of the principal elements of Sanatogen "represents the substance which actually forms a very important, if not the most important, constituent of our brain and nervous system." How, through regenerating the nervous system, Sanatogen restores the functions of the digestive organs, and by rebuilding the whole body, compensates the wear and tear of latter-day life; how it does away with the need of stimulants, and cures the sick by the natural method of making the body strong enough to drive out disease—all this, in the delightful style of Dr. Wilson's language, makes engrossing and pleasant, as well as instructive reading. This last contribution of Dr. Wilson to the literature of Health may certainly be calculated to carry joyful news to the ailing and weary. A limited number of complete specimen copies of the "Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., are being distributed free of charge. To obtain one of these copies the applicant must mention the *Illustrated London News* in sending his name and address to the publishers—F. WILLIAMS & Co., 83, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.

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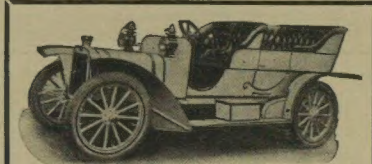
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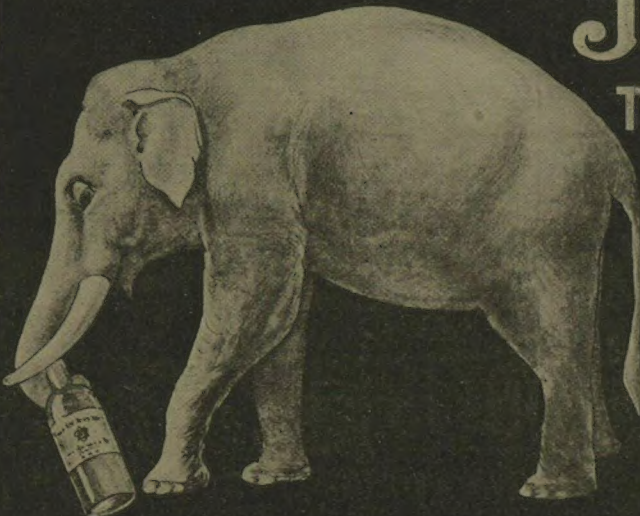
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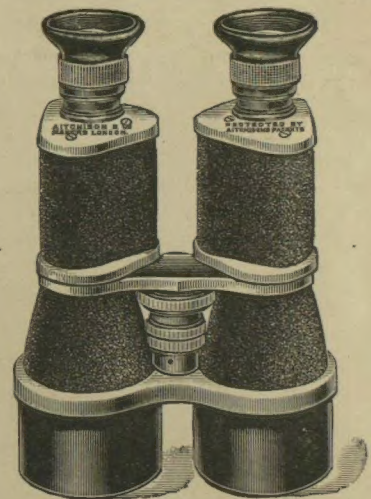
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE holograph will (dated Dec. 29, 1898, and made on board the s.s. *Arabia*) of MARY VICTORIA, LADY CURZON OF KEDLESTON, of 1, Carlton House Terrace, who died on July 18, has been proved by her husband, Lord Curzon, the value of the unsettled property being £11,875. Her Ladyship gives various jewels and her old lace to her husband, in trust, for her eldest son (if any), and failing such issue for her daughters; the jewels given to her on her marriage by Lord Scarsdale to her husband for life and then to the holder of the Kedleston title; the volume entitled "Mémoires de Commynes" and a small painting by J. F. Millet to her father, and her furs to her mother. The residue of her property she leaves to her husband, desiring that he should give mementoes to members of her own family and to Lord Scarsdale.

The will (dated July 27, 1894), with two codicils, of MR. JOHN PIERCE LACY, of Oakmount, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, who died on June 27, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Lacy, the widow, William Xavier Lacy, the son, and Thomas Grimley, the value of the estate being sworn at £278,343. The testator directs his executors to transfer the business carried on by him in Dean Street to his son Robert John, at a reasonable valuation; and to pay for three years £300 per annum to his son Joseph Aloysius, and £20 a month to his son John Howard. Subject to a legacy of £105 to his executor Mr. Grimley, he leaves the residue of his property to his wife for life, and then in equal shares to his children and on such conditions as she may appoint.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1903) of MR. EDWARD ELLIS EDWARDS, of Ullet Grange, Ullet Road, Sefton

Park, Liverpool, who died on May 8, was proved on Aug. 3 by Joseph William Edwards, the son, Mrs. Mary Louisa Maye, the daughter, and Robert Sugden Payne, the value of the estate being £120,987. The testator gives a landscape painting by Leader to the Liverpool Corporation for the Walker Gallery; £250 to the Central Relief Society (Liverpool); £100, £1000 stock, and £200 per annum to his brother John; £250 to Mrs. Alice Vaughan; £200 to William Lewis; £100 each to the three daughters of Mrs. M. A. Wells; and £100 each to his executors. All other his property he leaves to his children—Joseph William, Mary Louisa Maye, Frances Ann Douglas, and May Lilian Donnison.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1892) of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GASPARD LE MARCHANT TUPPER, of 24, Cornwall Gardens, who died on July 2, has been proved by Miss Florence Le Marchant Tupper, the daughter, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £217,259. The testator gives £2000, in trust, for his sister Eliza Catherine Le Marchant; a few small legacies; and the residue of what he shall die possessed of to his daughter.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1902), with a codicil, of MR. HENRY DICKENSON MARSHALL, of Carr House, Gainsborough, who died on March 8, was proved on July 25 by James Marshall, the brother, Hermann Dickenson Marshall, the son, and Edward Thomas Moore, the value of the real and personal estate being £443,523. The testator gives £4000 each to his sons Percy James and Hermann; £1000 each to his daughters; £3000, in trust, for each of his daughters Mabel Agnes, Emily Eliza, Kate Margaret, and Ethel Blanche; £500, in trust, for his daughter Mary Hilda; £500, and during her widowhood an annuity of £1500,

or £750 should she again marry, to his wife; and £4000 to his grandson Harry. The residue of his property he leaves, as to five twenty-fifths, in trust, for each of his sons William Ernest, Percy, and Hermann, and two twenty-fifths, in trust, for each of his five daughters.

The will (dated April 1, 1901) of MR. JONATHAN HOLDEN, of 29, Boulevard de la République, Rheims, and Souk Ali, Bonfarik, Algeria, a nephew of the late Sir Isaac Holden, who died on Feb. 4, has been proved by Thomas Crompton Waterhouse, one of the executors, the value of the estate in this country being £191,322. The testator gives £1000 per annum and the use of one of his residences to his wife, and an additional £600 per annum should she reside elsewhere; £1000 each to the Military and Civil Library and the Protestant Church at Rheims; all his Algerian property to his grandson, Alfred Jonathan Holden; and £3000 to his daughter for distribution amongst his first wife's family. Three and a half one-tenths of the residue of all his property he leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Waterhouse; three and a half one-tenths, in trust, for his granddaughters, Maud and Florence; and three-tenths, in trust, for his grandson, Alfred Jonathan.

The will (dated Jan. 16, 1905) of MR. FREDERICK SMART WALKER, of Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, who died on June 24, has been proved by George Frederick Lloyd Mortimer and Charles Thomas Orford, the value of the property being sworn at £33,928. The testator gives £300 and the household furniture to his daughter, Frederica Georgina Walker; £300 to Alice Maud Fitzroy Mundy; and £105 each to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves to his daughter for life, and then for her children.

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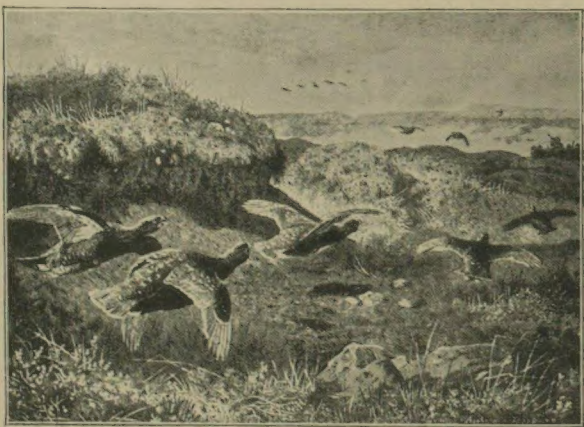
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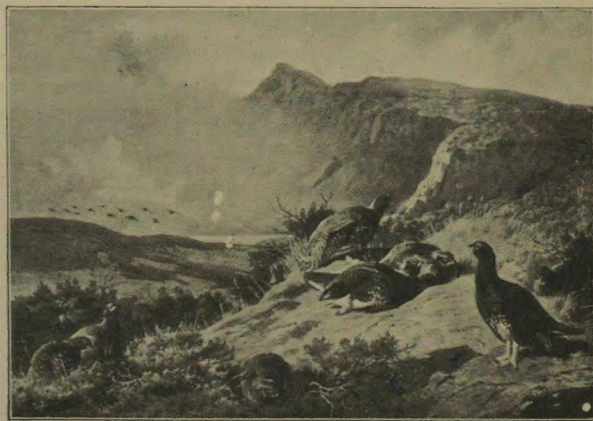
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